TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921. EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR — NO. 20.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE ADMITS EXISTENCE OF TREND TOWARD REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

BERLIN YIELDS TO ALLIES; TO MEET TERMS

Germany Decides to Pay in Full After Reichstag Votes 221 to 175 to Accept Indemnity Demands.

Germany's reply to the allied ultimatum, accepting the terms laid down by the allied supreme council in London, is confined to a repetition of the exact terms of the decisions of the allies with regard to guarantees, disarmament, the trial of war criminals, and financial conditions. The reply states that Germany adheres unconditionally to these decisions.

This reply was sent to the allied capitals, for transmission to the heads of the allied governments after the cabinet headed by Dr. Julius Wirth, the new chancellor, had received what amounted to a vote of confidence in the Reichstag.

The vote on accepting the ultimatum was 221 in favor, 175 against acceptance.

Chancellor Wirth in outlining the policy of the new cabinet to the Reichstag said:

"We accept the ultimatum. It is not a question of money; it is a question of our existence in the future and a question of protecting Germany from enemy invasion. It is not necessary to say we take this step with our eyes directed towards Upper Silesia."

George Ledebour, an Independent Socialist; Herr Trimborn, a Centrist, and Herr Weis, a Socialist, all addressed the Reichstag in behalf of their respective parties, urging acceptance of the ultimatum. Herr Koenen, a Communist, and Herr Hergt, a Nationalist, spoke for their parties against acceptance.

Herr Streseman of the German Peoples party who had been reported as personally favoring acceptance of the allied terms, opposed acceptance when he addressed the Reichstag on behalf of his party.

"Germany's proposals to President Harding represented the uttermost limits of our capacity," declared Herr Stresemann.

Immediate steps will be taken by Germany to begin fulfilling the entente's demands, it was declared.

New Cabinet Formed.

The new cabinet, whose task it is to sign the ultimatum is of the same political complexion as that which accepted the treaty of Versailles. Its chief members are:

Chancellor and foreign minister, Dr. Wirth, a Centrist.

Minister of justice, Herr Schiffer, a Democrat.

Minister of labor, Herr Schmidt, a Socialist.

Minister of transportation, General Groener, a Social Democrat.

Minister of defence, Herr Gessler, a Democrat.

Vice chancellor and minister of the treasury, Gustav Bauer, a Socialist.

The industrials and the Bavarians

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Here Are the Terms Germany Has Accepted

By accepting the allied ultimatum Germany must—

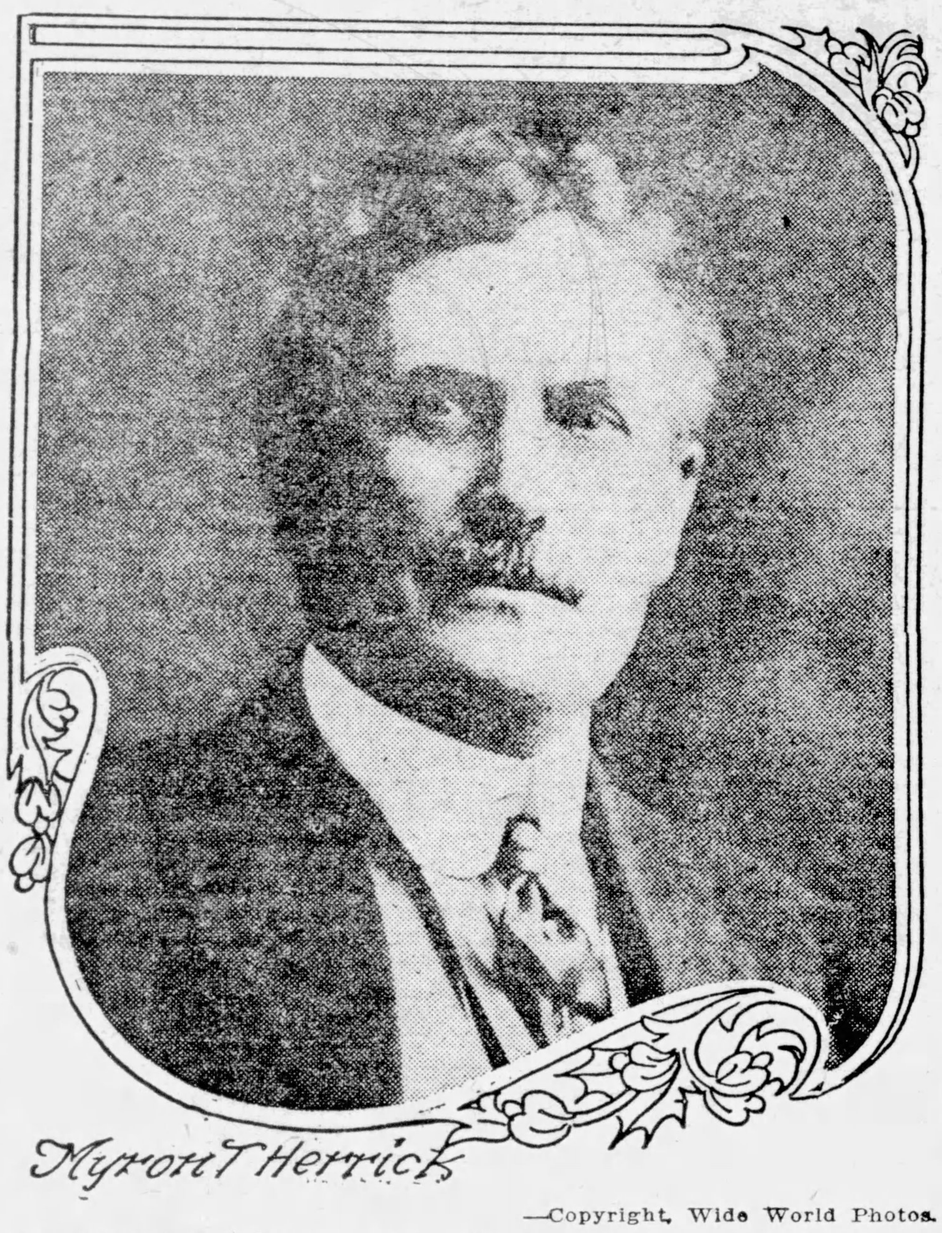
1—Disarm at once all naval, air and military forces.

2—Put war culprits on trial immediately, and,

3—Begin the payment of $33,750,000,000 indemnity within 25 days.

The first payment is to be one billion gold marks by June 1. Subsequently payments must be made at the rate of 2,000,000,000 gold marks annually. In addition Germany must pay an export tax of 25 per cent or the equivalent. The German government must issue tax free bonds secured by the resources of the whole nation. These bonds will bear five per cent.

Returns to Old Post



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MYRON T. HERRICK of Ohio will return to Paris as United States ambassador. Mr. Herrick held that post when the World war broke out and was succeeded by Ambassador Sharp, a Wilson appointee. Mr. Herrick succeeds Hugh C. Wallace. He is a former governor of Ohio and in 1916 ran for United States senator, but was defeated by Senator Pomerene. He was an enthusiastic supporter of President Harding when the latter was running for the Republican presidential nomination.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

AGREEMENT of Germany to accept terms of allied ultimatum and pay the indemnity imposed upon her in full. The first installment of one billion gold marks is due on June 1. The total bill is $33,750,000,000. Before it was decided to accept the demands of the allied powers the old Berlin government resigned and a new cabinet, headed by Dr. Wirth as chancellor, was formed of leaders of different political parties. This new cabinet accepted the terms after the reichstag had voted confidence in the government.

"A democracy cannot succeed without homes of happiness and enlightenment," writes William T. Ellis in his Sunday school lesson. In his article this week Mr. Ellis writes about the needs of good homes in this land to contest radicalism and Bolshevism.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain has come to the defense of Germany in the Silesian trouble. The premier criticized the Poles in a recent speech for attempting to seize Upper Silesia by violent methods after the plebiscite had given the country to Germany. His remarks were applauded by the Berlin press while the French heaping criticism upon him.

The emergency tariff bill was passed by the senate last week by a vote of 63 to 28. The house has adopted a similar bill and the differences will be adjusted in conference. The bill is designed to help the farmers by imposing duties on many agricultural products to prevent European farmers from underselling the American market.

Presdent Harding has not asked the house leaders to delay action on the Knox peace resolution, passed by the senate. He also made it clear that he is not insisting on immediate action because of the very trying foreign situations.

LABOR WAR IN ENGLAND MAY BRING REVOLT

Industrial Crisis Becomes Acute and Unrest Prevails Among Soldiers and Sailors as Well as Workers.

SO ACUTE has the industrial crisis in Great Britain become that the nation is threatened with revolution unless there is an early solution to the troubles.

"The government is carefully watching developments in the revolutionary movement in Great Britain," declared Premier Lloyd George in the house of commons last week. This was the first official admission from the British cabinet that the gigantic labor war which has engulfed the country has taken on a revolutionary trend against the government.

"There is no doubt that there are revolutionary movements but to what extent they are financed from abroad we cannot say," continued the premier.

Mr. Lloyd George's announcement was made during the course of debate on the grave industrial crisis which has been precipitated by the national coal strike.

Inflammatory agitators are stirring up unrest among the military reservists. The stock, bond and financial markets have fallen into a state of utmost dullness and hesitancy. The future outlook is so gloomy that the traders fear to buy securities. Advertisements, which are accepted as a measure of the business world's confidence and assurance, have dropped amazingly within the past few weeks.

All of this hesitation cannot be accounted for by the natural conservatism of the British in the face of uncertainty. It is the result of actual fear.

Blackest So Far.

Leading members of the house of commons described the outlook as blacker than it has been at any other time since the coal strike began over a month ago.

"The stoppage of work in the coal fields is a deliberate attempt to destroy British industry and create a Communist state in Great Britain," was the charge made by Brigadier General Page-Croft, representative of the National party in the commons.

"The British labor leaders are hand in glove with Nicolai Lenine, head of the Bolshevik government of Russia," added Brigadier General Croft.

The allegation that foreign money is being sent into Great Britain for use by those who desire to overthrow the British government was made by Rupert Sackville Gwynne, Coalition-Unionist member of commons from Eastbourne, Sussex.

The seriousness of the strike situation was increased by the action of unionized labor recently. The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen adopted a resolution providing:

First—That unionized railway workers must not handle imported coal regardless of the use it is to be put to.

Second—Railway men must not transport any coal that has been handled by "scab" labor in Great Britain.

Agitations by German Communists have been added to the other troubles. German Red agents are known to have come into the country to reinforce the Bolshevik plotters already on the ground.

It is learned that secret service men raided a ship which arrived at Hull from Germany on the tip that a Communist agent was on board. The vessel was searched but the Communist escaped, but about a ton of revolutionary literature was found and seized.

The guard upon the ports along the eastern coast has been redoubled to prevent the entrance of Red workers and Red literature

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Congress After Pit Gamblers

OF VITAL importance to farmers is the passage of the Tincher bill to regulate dealings in grain futures. The bill went through the lower house of congress by a vote of 269 to 69. It may find harder sledding in the senate, where it will be subject to amendments and compromises. The measure went to the house with the unanimous support of the house agriculture committee and the approval of Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture.

The provisions of the bill are as follows:

1—A tax of 20 cents a bushel on trades in corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, seeds and sorghum known as "puts," "calls" and "indemnities," or "ups and downs."

2—A like tax on all contracts for future delivery except when the seller is the owner of the actual property contracted for future delivery; or except when the persons are engaged regularly in growing, dealing, manufacturing grain products when made through a market approved and under regulation of the secretary of agriculture. In other words, future trading would be confined to the farmer, miller or actual grain dealer.

3—Permanent records must be made of all contracts for future delivery, showing person, amount and price, etc.

4—The secretary of agriculture is authorized to designate certain boards of trade as "contract markets" when they comply with these terms: Terminal markets, upon which such grain is sold in sufficient volume to reflect fairly the general value of grain; that require members to keep accurate records of all transactions, which shall be subject to inspection by representatives of the government; that provide for accurate dissemination of market and crop information and puts penalties on dissemination of false or misleading information; that have regulations preventing manipulation of markets; that have leased wires only to other approved "contract" markets.

5—The secretary of agriculture is empowered to revoke "contract" market designation upon proper evidence of noncompliance of regulations.

There is no doubt that this bill will be attacked in the senate, and by representatives of the business it is proposed to regulate. This is indicated in a statement issued by Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago board of trade. In his statement, Mr. Griffin said:

"The Tincher bill, as originally drafted, met with the approval of representatives of the farmers, millers, country and terminal grain dealers and the grain exchanges of the United States. This favorable expression was predicated upon the theory that the bill would be presented to congress with certain amendments which were accepted by the author of the bill, as well as the house agricultural committee.

"While I do not speak with authority for any exchange excepting the Chicago board of trade it is my deliberate judgment that the grain exchanges of the country will voluntarily withdraw from business and close their market places rather than submit to the intolerable, unfair and arbitrary features of this bill.

"The exchanges do not protest regulation, and if there be evils in their business they have no objection to legislation if they themselves fail to eradicate such evils."

Mr. Griffin concluded that world conditions, not the grain exchanges, are responsible for the deplorable situation of the farmers, and that their condition will not be bettered until foreign markets are opened by extending credits abroad or otherwise. He predicted deplorable conditions if the harvest is large and no outlet has been provided.

Blade readers who desire to help with their influence the final passage of the Tincher bill may sign the appended petition and mail it to their congressman or senator.

Petition for Final Passage of Anti-Crop Gambling Bill.

To the President and Congress:

It is our belief that the prices of farm products are manipulated by reckless gambling, to the hurt of the farming business. We believe this gambling far exceeds the volume of cash trading and has a great effect in determining the price. We believe this gambling is against the interests of both producer and consumer. Therefore, in behalf of honest markets and the future of the farming industry, we respectfully urge the final enactment of the Tincher measure which has passed the National House of Representatives (Senate Bill 593).

Name Address

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COMMITTEE IS PREPARED FOR U. S. SHAKEUP

Republicans and Democrats Alike Promise to Co-operate With Walter Brown, Harding's Representative.

Walter F. Brown, of Toledo, has formally accepted appointment by President Harding to be his special representative on the joint house and senate committee on reorganizing the government departments.

With Senators Smoot, Wadsworth and Harrison and Representatives Reavis, Temple and Moore, members of the committee, he went to the White House and told the President he was willing to serve.

The committee organized at once by electing Mr. Brown chairman.

It was decided to begin as soon as possible the stupendous preliminary task of making a complete survey of all government departments, bureaus and agencies as preliminary to the job of deciding where the big cuts in employes shall be made with a view to saving the government millions of dollars annually in salaries as well as increasing the efficiency of the service.

Co-operation Assured.

Until Mr. Brown personally interviewed each of the house and senate members of the committee he was undecided whether to accept the President's appointment. If there had been objection to serving from any member he would have declined. He told each that personally he would prefer not to serve, realizing the tremendous responsibilities and difficulties ahead, and that he had considered the appointment only because the President had urged upon him the great opportunity for constructive public service.

The committee members, both Democrats and Republicans, assured him not only that they had no objection to his serving but that they would co-operate wholeheartedly with him in an effort to establish the United States government on a business basis.

Although not a voting member of the committee, Mr. Brown as chairman and the President's direct representative will direct the work both of making a comprehensive survey and then, after exhaustive analysis of the results, formulating recommendations as to the necessary legislative and executive acts.

Has Harding's Backing.

One of the biggest jobs for the Toledoan will be getting the cabinet members and other executive heads of the government to working harmoniously with his congressional colleagues in reorganizing the departments and making the slashes in personnel and expenditures essential for the public good.

As between the jealousy of executive authority on one hand and the jealousy of legislative power on the other, this will probably require more patience, intelligence and diplomacy than the ambassadorship to Japan or any other country.

With the unlimited backing of the President, however, and his own ability and experience, he is expected to succeed.

Consolidation of the war and navy departments into a single department of national defense may be one of the proposals first to claim the committee's attention.

President Harding is known to be inclined strongly in favor of combining all military agencies of the government. He has already discussed the matter fully with Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby, both of whom agree with him in the practicability and desirability of the plan, notwithstanding it would necessarily involve, when put into effect, the elimination or subordination of one of them as a department head.

Such a consolidation, the President is convinced, would not only mean the saving of millions of dollars annually in administration expenses, but result in greatly increased efficiency for both branches of the service.

One of the biggest items of saving would be in the purchasing of army and navy supplies and equipment by a central agency. During the war prices were constantly boosted by competition between the army and navy purchasing heads and huge losses were thus caused for both the government and the public.

New Borrowing Plan

Borrowing money from employes is a good thing for all concerned, in the opinion of W. H. Boyce, general manager of two trolley lines operating around New Brighton, Pa. Recently the company got into financial troubles, borrowed $8,000 from their workers, and now find that the general morale has improved and the plan has worked out splendidly

TARIFF BILL IS APPROVED BY U. S. SENATORS

Emergency Bill Passed by Vote of 63 to 28 in Upper House, Seven Democrats Helping.

The emergency tariff bill was passed by the senate last week as an administration measure by a vote of 63 to 28.

Supporting the bill on the final roll call were 56 Republicans and seven Democrats — Broussard and Ransdell, Louisiana; Sheppard, Texas; Jones, New Mexico; Myers, Montana; Pittman, Nevada, and Kendrick, Wyoming. The opposition consisted of a lone Republican—Moses, New Hampshire, and 27 Democrats.

Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, gave warning of the advent of the steamroller several days ago when he announced to the senate that all amendments not approved by the committee would be defeated by the majority.

G. O. P. In Harmony.

The solidarity of the Republicans on this measure is deemed prophetic of harmony in putting through the permanent tariff bill in the next four or five months.

Senator Moses lost his fight against the provision continuing the war trade board control of dye imports, the motion to strike it out failing by a vote of 25 ayes to 6 noes. The only Republicans supporting Moses were Smoot, Key Kenyon, Borah and LaFollette. Senators King and Hitchcock, Democrats, vigorously assailed the "infamous dye monopoly," which they agreed with Moses, would be perpetuated by the provision of the bill.

Other rejected amendments included one by Senator Jones of New Mexico for a duty of five cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem on hides, now on the free list and not covered by the emergency bill, one by Senator Frelinghuyser of New Jersey, Republican, to exempt from duty wool purchased prior to April 1; and several amendments offered by Democrats relating to the anti-dumping provisions.

What Bill Provides.

The bill, as it goes to conference, is exactly as reported from the senate finance committee. It includes the emergency tariff provisions imposing duties on agricultural products, exactly as passed by congress last session and vetoed by former President Wilson, anti-dumping provisions designed to provide for additional duties when foreign goods are brought in at prices below the home market value, a provision that ad valorem duties shall be assessed on the export value in the foreign country or the home market value, whichever is higher, and the provision extending the embargo and licensed control of dye imports which would lapse upon the adoption of the Knox peace resolution.

Protests against proposed duties on lumber have caused a modification of the rates by a subcommittee of the house ways and means committee. All the details have not yet been definitely decided, but prospects now are that when the bill comes from the committee it will contain duties on spruce and fir, but none on pine and other kinds of ordinary lumber. A provision also will be included to permit spruce logs designed for use as pulpwood to come in free.

The European Swimming Hole

RUN ON BANK FAILS TO SHAKE STABILITY

The Security National bank of Dallas, Texas, withstood a run recently, holding open three hours after the usual closing time to accommodate depositors whose confidence had grown shaky because of rumors of unknown origin.

LLOYD GEORGE IS LAUDED AS GERMAN HERO

Berlin Press Compliments British Premier for Siding Against Poles in Silesia Problem.

David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain, was the "hero of the day" for all Germany recently.

His plain words in parliament in which he sided with the Germans as against the Poles in the Upper Silesia question were spread broadcast by the German press, accompanied by long laudatory editorial comments, and it is safe to say that the British premier's utterances were the most welcome news that has been imparted to the German people since the war. Their effect was doubly powerful because they found the young republic in the throes of deep despondency occasioned by Berlin's submission to the reparations ultimatum. That they came from the lips of the leading allied statesman, who for years has been the target of "hymns of hate" and venomous caricatures in the same papers which sang songs of eulogy in his honor, also added to the dramatic effect of the news.

Reports and rumors of a "rapproachment" between Germany and Britain which had been only hinted at in whispers among the "initiated" became a topic of open discussion.

On the other hand, conservative observers viewed the momentous news about the history-making parliamentary session with unconcealed misgivings. They feared that this encouragement from the strongest man in the entente, his sympathetic words for Germany and his sharp censure of Poland for her aggressive conduct in Upper Silesia would promptly prove an inestimable boon to the reactionaries who still dream of re-establishing a "military empire" and who in the last few weeks have done much sabre-rattling, threatening "open war" on Poland.

It was manifest to all who are familiar with the situation that heartening as is the attitude of Britain's political chieftain, it presents at the same time the danger of putting fresh wind into the flapping sails of the kaiserists and that the German government faces a period in which both a firm hand and the utmost tact and diplomacy will be necessary, failing which a new crisis might come that would readily spoil all that the republic has gained with such dramatic overnight suddenness.

Assails Poland.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, in a dramatic speech in the house of commons, concerning the Upper Silesia imbroglio, charged the action of the Polish insurrectionists as a complete defiance of the treaty of Versailles.

"I think it is right I should speak quite plainly," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "because if these things can happen and we take no notice and do not deal with them with that stern justice which has characterized the attitude of his country in all its dealings abroad, it is going to be fatal to the peace of Europe. If that is disturbed I do not see what is going to happen to Europe.

"I am alarmed. I am frightened that unless some confidence is restored to the world the consequences may be of the most terrible character, because the whole industrial world is so built up on credit and confidence that once that is shaken I do not see how it can be rebuilt.

"It, therefore, is essential in the interests of the nation that whatever our prejudices and predilections, whether we like this man or dislike the other, we should recognize that justice has nothing to do with likes or dislikes and that we must decide fairly and sternly according to the pact we ourselves have signed."

RAIL BUILDING SLUMP LAID TO LABOR COST

Increased labor costs were blamed for the stagnation in railroad building by Julius Krutschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific, in his testimony before the senate interstate commerce committee, which is conducting an exhaustive investigation of the transportation muddle.

The increased expenses of the railroads in 1920 over 1919 amounted to $1,495,364,210, Krutschnitt said.

Influences, "difficult to allocate to expense items," which were partly responsible for increased expenses, were set forth by Krutschnitt as follows:

Increases in wholesale price levels for railroad materials, at least 20 per cent; deferred maintenance of federal administration; outlaw strike of April, 1920; restoration of adequate passenger service demanded by the public; re-establishment of public bureau of information and traffic offices; relocation of freight cars to owners' rails that involved an increase of empty-car-miles in 1920 of 328,082,000

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ALLIED high commissioners, generals and admirals have decided to proclaim the neutrality of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles while the warfare between Turkey and Greece continues. As a consequence Greece will be unable to use the Turkish capital as a base any longer and will be asked to send her warships outside territorial waters.

Indications that the proposal to create a department of public welfare will not have smooth sailing through congress were furnished at initial hearings on the pending Kenyon bill which embodies the principles of such a department as endorsed by President Harding and as worked out by Brigadier General C. E. Sawyer, his personal physician.

Organized labor is facing the worst crisis in its history, Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said in his report submitted at the opening of the organization's trienenial convention.

John C. McNamara, former secretary of the Iron Workers' union, convicted of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles, was released from the penitentiary on May 10 after nine years and five months' imprisonment.

Recent forest fires in western and northern Michigan were spread over 10 counties. No heavy damage was caused but some of the finest forest growth in the state was endangered.

Delegation of the Japanese diet bound for the United States for a visit of about three months sailed recently from Yokohoma on board the steamer Shinyo Maru.

Four Cuban banks have suspended payments, all sustaining runs by depositors for several days, and the larger banking institutions of the island have been forced to bear heavy withdrawals.

At the convention of railroad engineers in Cleveland there was much opposition to reduction in wages of railroad employes as well as a demand for more democratic control of the roads.

A wind and hail storm of unusual severity swept over portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee last week, causing heavy damage to crops and buildings. Hail stones one and one-half inches in diameter were picked up after the storm, windows being broken and trees stripped of their smaller branches.

FRENCH authorities in Dusseldorf have declined to transmit to the Supreme Allied Council the request of President Gutzburg of the provincial government, asking that the city and the zone about it be evacuated by allied troops. The occupation is likely to be maintained until Germany pays the one billion gold marks due June 1.

Madame Marie Curie, discoverer of radium and the world's foremost woman scientist, has arrived in America. She said that radium is an actual cure for cancer if properly applied.

M. Gukovsky, former Russian minister to Esthonia, is reported to be on trial in Moscow charged with wasting one-third of the soviet gold reserve in the purchase of worthless goods abroad.

Recognition has been accorded the Obregon government of Mexico by the Austrian republic.

A resolution condemning the policies of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was adopted by the West Virginia Federation of Labor, in annual convention.

An appeal for recognition of the United States of the independence of Korea has been made in a communication addressed to Secretary Hughes.

Mingo county, W. Va., was again the scene of warfare last week between union and non-union forces. The battle front was in the heart of the coal fields. One hundred families of striking miners were evicted from company houses by the coal operators.

Organized labor in the United States must not take any action which would be construed as an assistance to or approval of the soviet government of Russia, the executive council of the A. F. of L. warned in its annual report.

It has been learned in London that a telegram was sent to Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian soviet chief of legations abroad, March 29, which establishes "the existence of a Bolshevist organization in Dublin engaged in fostering the Irish Republican movement.

Structural iron workers and rod men, who have been on strike in Cincinnati since last November, have agreed to become members of the Cincinnati wage adjustment board and return to work at a reduced scale of wages.

GEORGE HARVEY, the new American ambassador to London, arrived in England last week, presented his credentials to Earl Curzon, British foreign secretary, and was received by King George.

An announcement by the Polish legations in London says peace has again been restored in Silesia. Amnesty has been granted to participants in the fighting.

German officials in Berlin have declared that there must be a satisfactory settlement of the German-Polish territorial dispute in Upper Silesia if the German nation is to meet in full her indemnity obligations.

Selection of General John J. Pershing to be chief of staff of the army has been announced by Secretary of War Weeks. General Pershing will assume his new duties on July 1, succeeding Major General Peyton C. March. Major General Harbord will be Pershing's assistant.

Slacker lists are again being issued by the war department. The men whose names appear in the lists were reported by draft authorities as deserters from the United States army.

Passage by a substantial majority of the "bigger American navy" appropriation bills in virtually the same form in which it was favorably reported by the Republican-controlled senate naval affairs committee, is predicted by Republican leaders in the senate.

The divorce decree granted some time ago to the Duchess of Marlborough has been made absolute by the British courts, enabling her to marry again if she wishes.

A bill which would make wife desertion an extraditable offense between Canada and the Unted States has been introduced in the Canadian house of commons.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has appointed M. F. Feiker of New York as assistant to the secretary. The appointment does not require confirmation by the senate.

Fifty thousand pistols have been turned over to the postoffice department by the war department, Secretary Weeks told the senate military affairs committee.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain escaped injury when their automobile overturned while going to the races in Madrid.

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

The other chuckled in his beard, rustling his feet in the leaves.

"Easier ter ask about, than explain, Hank," he answered slowly, "specially as there is things I don't just cotton to myself. Mostly I pulled the facts out of that Kid Macklin when he was drunk 'cause he wanted me to help him. But it seems he's only hired fer the job; it's that guy we're waitin' for who has got the real dope, and likewise the long-green."

"Churchill's his name, ain't it?"

"That's the duffer; some big feller down East; Virginia, as I understand — Judge Cornelius Churchill; the whole story goes a hell of a long ways back."

He leaned his head against the tree trunk behind him, puffing away at the cigaret between his bearded lips, the dull glow barely touching his face. The younger man leaned forward waiting.

"Well," he said impatiently, "that ain't all of it; what started the rumpus? What's the idea of stealin' the girl? An' just whar do you an' me come in?"

"Well, as I figure it, we've got to make our own medicine. You know Joe Macklin?"

"Sure; reckless as hell, but no head."

"That's it; a damned liar, an' treacherous as an Indian. If we get the big money we've got to outguess him. Now here's how things stand, Hank. You saw that outfit go along just afore dark—Macklin an' the four reds?"

"Sure; they had a woman with 'em?"

"That's the ticket, an' they was bound for Wolves' Hole. I thought maybe they'd camp down here, but they didn't—just kept movin'. Well, that's one thing you an' I laid out here for, to get a line on Macklin. The other thing is that this yere Cornelius Churchill is about due also, an' is most likely to blow in along this same trail. It is my notion to have a word private-like with that gent before Joe gets to him—see?"

"Can't say that I do, Hanley, exactly. What's it all about—the girl?"

"Mostly, I reckon, an' a hell of a slice of money down East. This is how the Kid blew it to me. It seems an army officer named Carlyn 'bout the time the Civil War closed, ran away with a Rose Churchill down in Virginia, and maried her. All he cared for was the girl, an' he never even knew she was rich, only that her family objected to him, an' that they'd have to skip out. I reckon, maybe, she didn't know it herself at the time, nor the rest o' the Churchill family, for they didn't make no great effort to find her for some while. Then, when they opened a will, they discovered that most all the Churchill fortune had been left to this Rose, and they naturally becom' mighty interested. Cornelius, as I understand, was the brother of Rose's father, an' the property was put in his hands as trustee on behalf of the girl. Maybe he was a straight enough guy generally speaking, but he had expected to get most of this dough after the girl skipped out, an' was consequently almighty hot. Naturally he wanted to keep the stuff, an' he didn't make no great effort to locate the heiress. By the time he did learn who she had married, Rose died, leaving a daughter. By the terms of the will if she died childless the entire estate reverted to Cornelius, and he wasn't the sort o' guy to lose that kind o' bet."

"An' this soldier never suspected nothing?"

"Not a thing. He was a colonel by this time, out at some frontier post, and left his baby to the care of some relatives in the East. There wasn't no fuss made, an' so Churchill sorter let affairs slide along. He had the use of the money, an' begun to think there never would be no trouble. Of course he kept a line on the husband, but lost trace of the kid entirely."

"Yer mean the colonel never even know'd he'd married a rich girl?"

"So it seems. I reckon she didn't even know it, his wife. But after awhile some inkling of the truth must have reached him, for he went East, and began to make inquiries through a lawyer. When Churchill heard about this he got scared. I reckon he'd played hell with the trust funds by that time, an' with the husband on his trail got mighty desperate. Meanwhile the daughter was in some convent school, and not to be found. Carlyn struck a hot trail all right, but, before he could take any action, was shot and killed in a street fight with some roughs in Sheridan. Nobody knows for sure just how it happened, but it's my opinion Churchill got up the row just to get him out o' the way. It all happened sudden, an' unexpected, the only fellow with the colonel at the time being an old sergeant, named Calkins. Calkins was shot himself, but got away, and took care of Carlyn till he died, maybe an hour later. Enyhow he kept the fellows from getting hold o' eny papers, an' I reckon the colonel give him an idea of what was up."

"What makes you think so?"

"The way he acted afterwards. Churchill had got Carlyn out of the way, but he couldn't locate the girl. He didn't suspect the sergeant at first, nor for a long time. He was a foxy guy, and stuck to the army for several years, never makin' a move, just payin' for the girl's schoolin', but never goin' near her. Then, when everybody had quit watchin' him, Calkins took his discharge papers, and skipped out, takin' the girl with him."

"How could he do that?"

"That's what I asked Macklin, an' he said they'd finally found out that durin' the time between when Carlyn was shot, an' when he died, he'd signed a paper makin' Calkins the girl's guardian, an' gave him the key to a deposit box in Kansas City, where all his papers was. A lawyer named Weeks, at Sheridan did it for him. You see the colonel didn't have no near relatives, an' he an' Calkins had been soldering together for years; he sorter trusted the sergeant to play square, an' by God! he sure did!"

"The hell he did! Never made a peep for the money did he? An' just hid out all 'round the country with the girl. I don't call that playin' very square."

"Well, it was just the same—damned square, if you ask me. It was what Weeks advised him to do, after he went to Virginia, an' got a peep at a copy of the will on file. This girl had no legal rights till she was of age—see! Churchill knew this, an' he didn't do much o' anything else fer ten years, but try to get his hands on her. Old Calkins was smart enough to fool him. The colonel had money enough in that deposit box, so they could live on it quiet-like, an' the sergeant never wasted a cent. He just naturally lived for that girl, till about a month ago. He was smart enough not even to trust her; she never knew what they was hidin' from."

Hank touched a match to another cigaret, impressed with the story.

"Rum kind of business, I'd say," he admitted at last, "but just where did this devil's imp of a Macklin fit in?"

"I ain't got that all figured out yet," admitted Hanley. "You know pretty near as much about him as I do. Furst time I saw the feller he rode in yere along with Cassady's outfit, after that N. P. hold-up, an' he's been trainin' with Cassady more or less ever since. After I had this talk with him, when he was drunk, I put him to bed, an' picked up a letter, or two, what fell out of his pocket. I got some o' this stuff out o' them. One of them was written by Churchill, an' judgin' from the way it read, the Kid ain't really named Macklin at all—he's a Churchill himself, the old cuss' son."

"Well, I'll be damned!"

"You know the rest; how he stumbled onto Ol' Calkins down in Ponca, an' what happened. You can't make me believe the old fellow killed himself; he wasn't that kind. But, however, it happened, the girl was left helpless; then damned if she didn't marry that rancher over on the Cottonwood, an' spoil the whole game."

Hank laughed coarsely.

"Tough luck; but the Kid played his hand all right."

"Sure he did, but he had to bean this fellow Shelby. Except for that job it wasn't so bad, for it was easier to get her where he wanted her. I don't know how he'd have managed at Ponca, but there was just the three of 'em on the Cottonwood."

"And dead men don't talk."

"Well they're safer than live ones enyhow. Then this Injun outbreak comin' right now makes the get-away plum easy. He can hide her away back in the Hole as long as he damn pleases. Everything will be laid to the Sioux for awhile."

"It's a sure break then?"

"Sure; all the young bucks are already out. Macklin had four with him on this chase—took 'em on purpose, so if they was ever trailed they'd say it was an Injun job. Oh, he's covered up things all right. You got it straight now?"

Hank drew up his feet until his chin rested on his knees, the tip of the cigaret glowing.

"I got it straight enough, so far as that goes, Hanley, but I don't see what the hell we're goin' to get out of it."

"You've got the same love for the Kid I have, ain't yer?"

Hank grinned.

"Just about, I reckon. I'd sure like to take a good swipe at the ornary cuss."

That's what I thought. Well he ain't goin' to do nothin' desperate to this young woman til he hears from the old man. This affair has been pulled off hurried like, an' all the Kid has got in his mind right now is to hide her away somewhere, until old Churchill shows up, and decides what to do with her."

"What do you suppose he'll decide?"

"Well, my notion is that if Macklin is the old man's son, he'll try to force her into marryin' the boy. That would be the easy way, an' I believe that will likely be their scheme. My idea is to put a crimp in it."

"How?"

"By getting hold of her ourselves before the old man shows up, an' then doin' business with him. Accordin' to his letter she stands for a bunch o' coin, an' we could hold him up for a good share o' the stuff."

"Yer sure her husband is dead?"

"That's what the Injun said; you heard him; brained with an axe helve."

"Then what's the matter with my marryin' her?"

Hanley chuckled.

"Not if she ever saw you first, Hank; but we might make a bluff at it, an' scare old Churchill that way. Enyhow onct we get the girl the money is a sure thing."

"Where'll we take her?"

"Back into Wolves' Hole; there's hidin' places there a plenty, an' with them Injuns raisin' hell up north, it'll be safe enough, till the war's over enyhow. What de yer say?"

"Hell, I don't care; there ain't nuthin' to lose. You got the Kid them Injuns, didn't you?"

"Yes; he never told enybody what was up but me. All right, let's mosey along; there is no use stayin' here.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Trail to Wolves' Hole.

Shelby lifted himself on one elbow, and ventured to breath easily once more. The vague shadows of the two men had vanished, but their progress through the underbrush could be plainly distinguished. Feeling themselves absolutely alone in that wilderness neither made the slightest effort to proceed silently. Their horses must have been hobbled at the edge of the grove, for the men lingered there for several moments, the sound of voices drifting back through the night air, the words indistinguishable. Then they rode off at a walk, the soft impact of hoofs dying slowly away in the distance. Shelby sat upright on the edge of the gully, straining his eyes through the darknes.

A strange fortune had brought him the very information he most needed. He no longer blindly confronted a mystery, but was left face to face with a real danger. Yet this revelation had occurred so suddenly, so unexpectedly, as to leave him dazed and bewildered. Lying there, listening to those strange voices droning out their almost unbelievable tale, it was impossible for him to weave the story into one connected narrative; but now, in the silence, he grasped its full import, and began to definitely plan some way to overcome this open villainy. Confronted no longer by impenetrable mystery, but armed with facts, he comprehended clearly his own situation.

His whole thought centered instantly on the fate of the girl. What course would she choose under these circumstances, when the facts were finally revealed to her? Undoubtedly she believed him dead; her captors would impress that fact upon her first of all, so as to make her realize her complete helplessness. Besides she cared nothing for him; she had married him indifferently, merely to thus escape from a worse fate. He could not hope that loyalty to him, under such conditions, would greatly influence her decision. Somehow the thought hurt Shelby, and brought to him the knowledge that he did care. This surprised him exceedingly, yet he was frank and honest enough to confess the truth. He did care; he cared very much indeed, and this truth colored his thought and decision.

He dare not follow those men at present; he could only wait where he was, and plan his course of action. There was no danger of his losing them, for he knew where they were going, and, in a measure, at least, about who they were. Shelby had never been in that strange sink known as Wolves' Hole, but he had talked with a man who had. All that country knew something of the place, and its evil reputation; that it had been a secure hiding place for desperadoes, white and red for the past twenty years, the rendezvous of cattle thieves, of outlaws of every grade and degree, an organized community of crime, so thoroughly protected that officers of the law closed their eyes to its existence, aware that outside influence, as well as the desperate character of those seeking its shelter, rendered it for the time being immune. It was thus far accepted as part of the frontier, while civilization and law enforcement was not as yet sufficiently backed by public sentiment to stamp it out. Situated at the very western edge of the great Sioux Reservation the government had ignored its existence, while the lax authority of the territory had chosen to evade responsibility.

Shelby reviewed all he had been told of the situation. An immense hole in the Bad Lands, through which flowed a branch of the Cottonwood, a strange malformation of nature, so completely concealed as to be invisible until the surprised traveler stood on its very edge, and stared down into the gloomy depths below. The walls were precipitous, impassable except on foot by daylight, and, at only two points could the sink be entered on horseback; from the west beneath the protection of a cataract, where the stream plunged headlong over a high ledge of stone, and from the other extremity down a narrow ravine through a tunnel scooped out by some torrent in long past ages. There were several of these contributary ravines, mere cul-de-sacs, opening out from off the main valley, and, it was generally believed, these were used to pasture the stolen cattle in. The place was easily defended, and impossible to surprise, a natural stronghold, with rough, uninhabited country stretching in every direction. Originally discovered by wandering trappers, who camped there out of the winter storms, it had later become the headquarters for an illicit Indian trade in liquor, and finally the rendezvous for criminals of all kinds, eager to get beyond the reach of the law. It was rumored that there was actually a town there, with women of a class, with a certain rude attempt at government by a few self-constituted authorities.

Shelby visioned all this in his memory, questioning his chance of ever successfully invading such a spot without arousing suspicion. These two men—Hanley and Hank—were evidently a part of the lawless gang, and it was plainly proven by their testimony that Macklin was taking his captive to this spot for safe hiding. He and his Indian accessories had ridden on, anxious to reach this security with as little delay as possible. But would Shelby dare to follow? To be sure, except to the Kid, he was unknown, which might make him welcome. Yet the danger of detection was great. He was widely acquainted on the frontier, and he might confront someone who knew him, even there, at any moment. Then in a community like that it would require constant vigilance to avoid encountering Macklin, if the latter remained in camp.

Yet, apparently, there was no other feasible way in which he could hope to serve Olga. He was hot on the trail; he knew the purpose and plan of her abduction; even if it was possible for him to return to Ponca and organize a raiding party, the time lost would be considerable, and the chances of success fully as problematical. It would require a hundred armed men to go in there openly, and such a force could not be raised in a brief time. Far more prospect o success rested on immediate indi vidual action—on his own nerve and swiftness. He weighed this, with no conscious thought of himself, coldly and deliberately counting the chances, and decided to make the attempt alone.

Here were the facts, standing out clear in his mind. He had married Olga Carlyn, partially in vague sympathy for the girl, but more out of sudden anger inspired by the taunts of others. In spite of this she had already won his interest and respect. He had no means of knowing what love was, but he did realize that he wanted her; that she had already become something definite in his life. He had married the girl blindly, not even knowing her name, supposing her to be Old Dad Calkins' daughter. And now it seemed that she had known but little more. He had doubted her story a bit at first, but now the proof was before him that she told the truth. She was the unconscious center of a battle for wealth, reaching back through two generations. How much was involved Shelby did not know, nor care. He never gave it a second thought. The one fact which stood out distinctly to his mind was the immediate personal danger in which this involved her. A man named Churchill, prominent, rich, his whole fortune apparently hanging in the balance, after desperately searching for her, at last had her completely in his power. If this Macklin was a Churchill also, then he would be her cousin, as deeply involved in this fortune-plot as was his father. How truly desperate they both were was clearly evidenced by this forcible abduction, his own supposed murder, and this taking refuge in Wolves' Hole from any possible pursuit. She was in the hands of no common criminals, and she possessed no means of defense; indeed she had no way of ascertaining why this outrage had occurred, except as they might choose to explain. Beyond doubt they would lie, and deceive, in order to obtain their ends; and, if he would really serve her, he must get to her first, before the elder Churchill succeeded in obtaining control. Whatever the risk there was but one passage open—the trail leading into Wolves' Hole.

To Be Continued.

The wood of the tamarind tree of India is so compact that it weighs 83 pounds a cubic foot.

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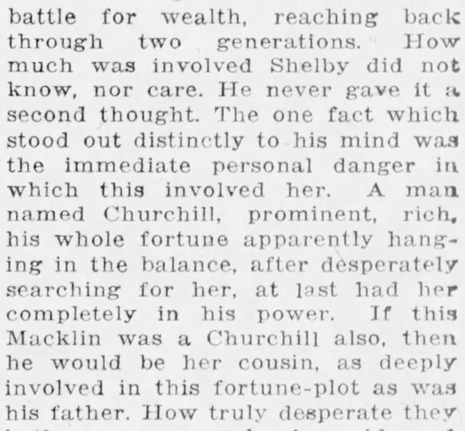
10 cigarettes for 10 cts

Handy and convenient; try them. Dealers now carry both sizes: 10 for 10 cts; 20 for 20 cts.

It's Toasted

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.



50 good cigarettes for 10c from one sack of GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921

Religious freedom is either as broad as it is long or it is something else.

Colonel Harvey's suspension of Harvey's Weekly is the first case of disarmament.

Lima Beane says the brightest blossom on a family tree may have been a red nose.

Think you are out of debt? Well, if you consider yourself a part of this government you are not. You owe $23,995,564,776.

Under the decision of the supreme court it is not a crime to defeat Henry Ford for office.

Race suicide is not imminent, but by cracky the fellow who hasn't any posterity coming on can never become an ancestor.

After all, the joke is on woman. She can't find anything to take the place of mere man.

John Daniel, the foreign-born gorilla who died recently, must have been a pretty good citizen. Though the climate was against him he did not advocate the overthrow of the government.

One man says blondes rule the world and another claims the brunettes do. The man with a half-and-half wife thinks both are wrong.

"It is not good for man to live alone." And it is our opinion that if it were he wouldn't do it.

This country isn't bankrupt, but it would be if it were one individual instead of a hundred and five millions.

It is no easy thing for a man who belongs to the minority to be a good citizen. The inclination to nag the majority is strong within him.

The weather is one subject on which people can agree because neither religion nor politics is involved.

Former Vice President Marshall approves of human nature. Mr. Marshall is wise enough to realize that there is no chance to get rid of human nature. Good or bad, it is here to stay.

A Harvard professor has invented an instrument to detect liars. Every married woman will probably try to get one.

The price of hides is so low it wouldn't be an extravagance to eat a steer with the skin on.

That line "all's right with the world" is not quoted as often nowadays as it used to be.—New York Sun.

Yet, as a matter of faith, God is in his heaven.

This country will be absolutely dry as soon as a new generation of non-consumers can be grown.

Uncle Sam should have soaked Germany for a few billions, just for the moral effect.

"Men are all alike," persists a woman lecturer. It is old stuff, but it doesn't explain why a woman will leave one man to chase after another.

Three big questions are connected with taxes—how to reduce them, how to pay them and how to dodge them.

Home brew may domesticate a man until he is full of the stuff. Then he reverts to the wild man type.

The millennium will put most of the lawyers out of business.

Mr. Bryan must realize that there are not as many Democrats as formerly. Also that not more than half the number left are ready to follow him. In spite of this he predicts a Democratic victory in 1924.

Human nature at its best is sweet enough to satisfy anybody.

Every sweet universal sentiment runs the grave risk of being blasted by avaricious commercialism.

Germany Submits

Germany at last has submitted to the inevitable. She sought to dodge around it, to make it look as if it were of no such thing. She has failed and admits it. The fact that she has done so with a ludicrously sour mouth does not alter the situation. Germany has agreed to meet her obligations and we may believe that she may even try to rival the record of the French after the Franco-Prussian war, for her people have the industry to do it and the doggedness to make a determination good.

Yet the government of Berlin has managed, to some extent, to save its face. The allies demands in March called for payments approximating fifty billions of dollars. The ultimate payment will be more than twenty billions of dollars less. True, Germany at first offered to pay only $7,200,000,000. But those twenty billions plus saved to her will tend to make out a case for the kind of diplomacy she has played. It does not require very much to take the sting of defeat from one if a person is intent upon escaping complete humiliation.

The ability of Germany to make the reparations is not to be challenged. She came out of the war with her territory and her industries in better shape than the lands and factories of her chief enemy. During the war she was cut off from the world's source of supplies and forced to live upon herself. The bulk of her male population was on the field of battle or engaged in making munitions.

She made cannon, rifles, explosives. She created 11 shipyards. She subscribed $25,000,000,000 to the war funds. With so much wealth and so much of it intact, it would be stupid for anyone to say that it will never be in the power of the Germans to discharge the indemnities.

The reconstruction of Europe has been checked by the Germany stubbornness. But it can proceed now, unaffected by military movements, international bickerings and the dread of a renewal of the war.

The Nation's School Bill

Nothing said or written by unfair or ignorant critics of the government of this country, its institutions and the spirit of its public life, is more grossly unjust than the comparisons made, from time to time, between the enormous cost of the army, the navy and the pensions of past wars and the relatively small appropriations from the national treasury for educational purposes. For example, it can be pointed out that in the last fiscal year the federal government devoted only $65,000,000 to education, whereas even in the next fiscal year the army and the navy are expected to absorb more than ten times that large sum.

It is easy to show that about 88 per cent of the money used by the national government is spent on the army, the navy, fortifications, pensions growing out of wars and preparations for war, and payments on war-made debts. The facts are beyond dispute, but they are slanderous in so far as such figures are used to measure the spending of the American people for other purposes, of a perfectly peaceful nature.

Every intelligent child knows that the national government must take care of the army, the navy and the national debt, and every intelligent child knows, also, that the schools are run by the cities, the townships, the states and the school districts, great and small. They are supported by local taxes and state funds. That has been the way the business has been managed from the beginning of the country's life.

And so of road-making, except in very recent years. And so of the policing of cities, their protection against fire, the maintenance of their streets and all other like functions of municipal government. In a wide and vital sense the national government leaves most of the activities and services which the people of this country benefit by to the states and their civic divisions. The postal service is the one great exception, and it is made to pay its own way.

How false, then, and how unfair, to compare the expenditures of the national government for wars, past and possible, with its relatively little appropriations for such peaceful purposes as education! How easily to make a superficial showing discreditable to the country of malcontents who slander their own government; how easy and how unjust!

Dissecting the Small Town

When Sinclair Lewis performed major and minor operations upon the soul of a Minnesota small town he did more than that on which he reckoned. He started a fashion in literary surgery. He provoked a debate as to whether the knife were warranted by the state of the patient. And—blessed be his name—he gave us all something more to talk about than the late war, Bolshevism, short skirts, the crime wave, high prices and how to keep in your cellar what you have put in your cellar.

It is not for us to take sides either for or against the small town, being of that common hybrid stock made up of small town origin and city experience. Besides it is pleasant to be a mere unbiased spectator once in awhile. As we see it just now, the small-towners have registered the greatest number of points in the fight. They have asked why in all the length of Main street no church appears, and what in the name of all get out is a community of any sort without its assortment of religious societies and denominations? They want to know why no credit is given to rural parts for its humor, the mother of all the sound humor of the nation. Most telling of all is retort to that city critic who says our small towns lack individual character. The answer to him is that—and who can dispute it?—the American cities look so very much alike that a shifting of names would hardly bewilder a stranger and that most of the eccentricity and oddity and capriciousness of a city must be sought in the quarters the city despises.

The city-born, that small population, would probably stand more strenuously by Sinclair Lewis if it were not they were saving their best points and their most cutting remarks for the books they have on hand. So we cannot have a real decision in the controversy until after publication date. In the meantime it is interesting to listen to such champions as are content to speak without payment of royalties and most entertaining to be entertained with a new subject. We could ask only one thing: That those who shout "provincial" at the smalltowners and those who denounce the cityfolk as the "real provincials" would get a word commanding respect for its novelty.

The Struggle for Oil

The state department would be wary about entering into a heated argument with Holland simply and solely in the interest of the Standard Oil Co. The department is concerned only indirectly with that corporation. What it is doing battle for is the pocketbook of the American people.

Petroleum furnishes the power and the lubricant of the present mechanics of civilization. We have to have it to drive the internal combustion engines and to smooth the movement of machinery. Each year sees an increase in the consumption of petroleum and each year brings the country nearer the exhaustion of its own supplies.

It becomes the duty of the state department, therefore, to see that the United States is not barred by exclusive concessions or monopolies from the new fields opened up throughout the world. For if we are, we will some day be at the mercy of those who own the American sources of oil, we will pay such prices as the holders of foreign monopolies elect to dictate. The government cannot prevent private interests from granting drilling and exploitation rights. But it can insist that Americans shall have equal rights with all other nationals in the opening of fields owned or controlled by any friendly government. Britain has tried to shut us out of the oil districts of Mesopotamia. Holland now attempts to do the same thing in her East Indian possessions. If Canada, Mexico and other countries having oil deposits were to put up Chinese walls against American investment it would not be just the Standard Oil Co. and other producers that would suffer, but also every user of oil products in the United States.

Every government is keenly aware of the necessity of keeping its people supplied with power and lubricants. And each competes for a place in new oil fields. It is a phase of the war after the war.

THE SICK WORLD

BY WALT MASON.

ALTHOUGH we've long been clasping the snowy flag of peace, the world is sick and gasping, and horrors never cease. Sad tales of famine reach us from many stricken lands, for aid the starved beseech us, and raise despairing hands. By many an ancient river, on many a palmy plain, the people ask for liver, and ask for it in vain. And there is endless plotting, and there are ceaseless strikes; the Petes are always swatting and being slugged by Mikes. And ousted kings are planning to try another throw, forgetful of the canning they got some time ago. And nations are pursuing old paths, with martial brags, and governments are chewing all kinds of futile rags. The Germans, still denying the justice of their debt, are evidently trying to welch on every bet. The Russ still raises thunder, the Greeks scrap with the Turks; the world is rent asunder, there's carbon in its works. The world is shot to pieces, it's record's one of crimes, as I have told my nieces a hundred thousand times. I weep when I am reading the daily grist of news; the world is sick and bleeding, and Peace is full of booze.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

Real Workers

Replying to an invitation to visit a town in which he once lived, Thomas E. Edison said:

"My work and affairs have been of such a nature for the last year that I have been working incessantly every day for 16 or 17 hours."

This Edison person works almost as much as an eight-hour a day factory employe who has an automobile to tinker on his day of rest.

On the Wrong Tack

The London Spectator says:

"The League is not a superstate which has the power to thrust mandates upon any country. A mandatory power is a trustee, and nobody can be compelled to assume the responsible duties of a trustee against his will."

It is an interesting point, but not of importance to the world today. There is far more trouble connected with keeping nations from assuming mandates without regard to the interests of other nations. What we need is a ruling limiting the assumption of trusteeships, not one to protect anyone from being forced into such jobs. There exist nations which cheerfully would take over the mandatory of the earth, the interplanatary spaces and the solar systems.

ABE MARTIN

Business gits cold feet, but th' consumer never loses hope.

Some folks hate t' see a feller succeed even if he's workin' fer th' Lord.

VARIETIES

Mary Queen of Scots, was an ardent golf player.

The largest lake in Japan—Lake Biwa—is only thirty-six miles long.

Japanese women usually begin smoking when about ten years old.

The hair of the ibex is red-brown in summer and gray-brown in winter.

A large percentage of pencils is being made from California incense cedar.

Millard Fillmore was the only President who made no inaugural address.

To salute with the left hand is regarded as an insult by the Mohammedans.

Foxes and monkeys fret so much in captivity that their lives are shortened.

Translucent oyster shells form the windows of thousands of habitations of Manila.

The English town of Aldershot possesses a school for training steeplejacks.

In Bellevue Hospital, New York, city, nearly 40,000 patients are treated every year.

Until comparatively recent times, the Chinese were not permitted to wear diamonds.

In China an average of only one child out of ten has an opportunity to attend school.

Schools of instruction for the newly appointed women magistrates are conducted in London.

Jefferson, "the sage of Monticello," was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington.

In Japan, children's stockings resemble mittens, having a separate place for the great toe.

A wine made of tomatoes and said to be superior to orange wine, was once popular in Florida.

"Poison gas" can now be made so solid that each soldier could carry a canister of it in his pack.

There are more than 2,000,000 people in the world suffering from leprosy, half of them being in India.

More than 700 men are already employed in attending our soldiers' graves in France and Belgium.

In Cuba the children take the names of both parents, but place the mother's name after the father's.

Heavy curtains, thick carpets, wall paper and other draperies all tend to spoil the breathable air of a room.

Of the 287,000 women who became brides in England last year, nearly 250 were more than seventy years old.

Cardinal Richelieu founded the French academy for the purpose of refining the French language and style.

Roads in the Philippine islands are steadily improving and the demand for motor cars is continually increasing.

The sessions of the United States senate for several years after the formation of the government were all secret.

Radium traces in hot mineral waters point to its existence in considerable quantities in the interior of the earth.

Applications for domestic work in New York City have increased 600 per cent. ever those of a few months ago.

Fifty years ago the one postoffice in Alaska yielded the United States government an annual revenue of less than $100.

Alexander the Great wept on finding Darius III. had been killed by traitors just before a battle with Alexander's army.

The experiment of using oil for fuel in running a locomotive was first tried on a Russian railway about 50 years ago.

At the burial of an English judge recently a man whom he had sentenced to imprisonment placed a floral tribute on the grave.

The bamboo sometimes grows two inches in twenty-four hours. There are thirty varieties of this tree; the smallest is only six inches in height and the largest 150 feet.

Last year the United States imported more than 400,000 pounds of human hair from Hong-Kong. It is cheap stuff in China, being valued at less than $2 a pound, wholesale.

A method has been perfected for spinning glass into practically endless threads, which can be wound on spools like ordinary thread and used for many purposes.

Pink pearls are so rare as to have no fixed commercial value, though pearl fishers say that, when they are found, Indian rajahs are always willing to pay enormous prices for them.

One of the early coins in Ireland was the eagle, made of base metal and current about 1272, but an earlier coin was the farthing, made of silver, during the reigns of King John, and now very rare and of great value.

OLD-TIME COUNTRY DOCTOR AND HIS MUD BESPATTERED "GIG" NOW OUT OF STYLE

LIKE the one-time loved and respected schoolmaster with his green swallowtail coat, high hat and much feared rule of sturdy pinewood—the old-time country doctor is going out of fashion, says a writer in the Springfield, Mass., Republican. Not a community but what can recall his mud-bespattered "gig," drawn by a tired and patient sorrel, over the hills and down the dales, from early morning through nights that many times did not end until the sun came up for another round of day. The doctor, himself, sitting squarely in the middle of the buggy, would for the most part let the horse jog evenly along, roused occasionally from a hastily snatched "forty winks" by a break in the rhythm of the swaying carriage.

Rarely now does one see the country physician traveling this way. The oldest practitioner has been converted to the modern "horseless carriage," and admits that a coupe, of the well-known variety, "gets him around faster." He can't forget the "old hoss" entirely, however, for when winter comes and the snow whirls itself into impassable drifts, or the spring freshets churn the roadways into gulfs of mud, the faithful sorrel reigns undisputed for weeks at a time.

Writers have called this man a "servant of the people," and there are many who choose to interpret this phrase, literally. Only in recent years has the public appreciated the fact that a doctor is not a tireless automatum; some sort of mechanism, of human exterior, which could be wound up, guaranteed not to run down until everyone was through wanting him. The telephone, of course, has put the doctor into reassuring touch with the isolated farmhouse and added many an hour's sleep to his night's rest, as well as quieting the fears of a patient and anxious family.

Telephone Saves Much.

By being able to give directions and advice "over the phone," many a call has been put off till morning. At a meeting of the County Medical association, held some time ago, the night rates were made double those of the daytime, which may account for the decreasing number of night calls. People who are in dire need of medical attention are willing to pay the extra amount, while those neurotic souls who crave attention as soon as night shadows hover around, are restrained from applying for it because of the extra cost attached.

The country doctor stands little chance of becoming a wealthy man. His fees, compared with those exacted by men in other occupations, are far from exorbitant. The man who was anxious to get to his home, some five miles from the village, realized this. He called on the only physician in town and asked him if he would go to a certain place and see his family. The doctor acquiesced and at the request of the man named his fee and received it. When they reached the place the man thanked the doctor, and said he couldn't get a livery team, and this seemed the only way to get home; besides it was much cheaper for the doctor's charges were less than those of the hostler's.

Then here was the man (in days before the telephone), whose wife was dangerously ill. He waited all day before going after the doctor, because he had to come down to the town after dark anyway. Such cases of inconsideration are rare now, however.

A Typical Example.

Probably no country doctor covered so wide a territory as did Dr. William G. Kimball of Huntington. He remained in active practice up to the time of his death. He was a familiar figure in the countryside for miles around. It was necessary for him to keep five horses. Dr. Kimball was noted for his keen sense of humor. He never left the bedside of a patient without "springing a little joke." He used to delight in telling this one on himself. One blowy winter's night, when the snow was drifted so high that the roadway was entirely obliterated at times, the doctor was obliged to shovel the greater part of his way to a farmhouse ten miles from the town. He was three hours getting there, and it was not until early morning that his anxious labors in the sick room ended. As he was about to leave, the man of the house said: "Doctor, I never can tell you how grateful I am for what you have done. I haven't any money to pay you, but I shall always employ you!"

The country doctor's wife is likely to spend many anxious hours, while her husband is off on long and hazardous drives. The present-day country doctor's wife doesn't have to worry so much about horses running away, as she does about the breaking of the steering wheel, or some equally serious occurrence, peculiar to the motor car.

The Doctor's Trials.

No one sees human nature minus its little affectations and furbelows, as does this same physician. The medical man who has not a sense of humor, should put aside all thoughts of locating in rural districts. He is quite likely to encounter some dissatisfied soul who in some way is related to this man of legend fame. The patient was very ill. The attending physician told him he could not recover, and asked if he had any last wish to express. The dying man replied fervently, if feebly, "Yes, I wish I'd had another doctor."

Then there is the story (which may be acepted as truthful) of the old doctor whose son took his practice while the father enjoyed a much-needed vacation. When the elder physician returned he was anxious to learn of his son's success. The young man announced proudly that he had cured old Mrs. S—— of her dyspepsia. "What in the world did you do that for?" asked the father. "My son, Mrs. S——'s dyspepsia put you through college."

King Winter is the country physician's nemesis. When the wind howls fiercely and the snow pelts down in icy flakes, then it is that the doctor needs all his courage and even the bravest of horses may be forgiven for balking. One doctor had his trials with a temperamental animal. The mare, called Dynamite because of her mercurial disposition would wallow along until her strength and courage gave out, then lie down in a nice soft snowbank and wait calmly for her master to dig her out. Many times it is the doctor who breaks a country road.

Very often the country doctor receives his pay in farm products. Many a bushel of potatoes, corn and other vegetables find their way to his cellar bin. The farmer is a generous man, and there is no one with whom he will more willingly share his goods than with "doc."

There is a class of physicians whose experience has carried them from the days when bleeding was considered almost an absolute necessity; when teeth were pulled by setting the patient on the floor, taking his head between the physician's knees and applying the thumb screw or turn key, as it was called, up to the use of the latest modern instruments.

Dr. Eliphalet Wright of Lee, Mass., was such a man. He practiced medicine 60 years. Sometimes there was a week or ten days in which he never saw his own bed. He would get into the country, apply a dose of medicine and beg the use of the lounge for half an hour, awake without calling, note the result of his medicine and pass on.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "It's far easier for me to remember the person to whom I loaned a dollar than to remember to mail a letter for my wife."

Life's Discomforts.

Opening the envelope containing the plumber's bill.

Our Dictionary.

Attic—A space immediately under the roof of a house reserved for the storage of photos of old sweethearts, love letters, broken chairs, Civil war gowns. Also space under skull used for storing ideas, if any.

Dignity—That quality that makes some men look impressive and others foolish.

Flapper—A young girl with a vacant look and a vivid complexion.

Tonsil—A part of the human body that doctors detest.

Operation—What every woman must experience if she never wants to lack a subject of conversation.

Lie—What a man tells his wife when he comes home at 2 A. M.

FAMOUS LETTERS.

Letter of a man to his wife who is spending her vacation in the country:

Dearest Annie:

You went away three weeks ago to spend two weeks in the country and some of my money. I hope you return sooner than you expected, whenever that is. Everything is all right here at home as all the neighbors are keeping their eyes on me. They know just when I get home at night so I will not keep a record of everything I do. When you get back, if ever, just call on the neighbors and they will give you the history of my life in detail during your absence from the home hearth and washtub.

I have managed to get my own breakfasts so far, but I guess I will have to give up, for the shredded wheat is almost gone and I don't know where to get any more. Does it come from a grocery or a feed store? I have made one big mistake in housekeeping. I thought you would come home sooner and so I left the dirty dishes accumulate, intending to wash them thoroughly the day before your extended sojourn in the rural districts was scheduled to end, but didn't. As the supply was exhausted I had to wade in. I found the dishes on the top of the pile easy to clean, but when I reached the bottom I couldn't make any headway, even by using a cold chisel. Would varnish remover have more effect?

The other day I went to work and left my umbrella at home. Of course it rained and I was caught in it. Also I was bothered with a headache the other night and didn't know for sure whether quinine or castor oil was good for it so I took neither. I surely miss your weather prophecies and knowledge of medicine.

A large number of strange plants are coming up in the garden. They climb like peas, but are growing in the lettuce bed instead of where I planted peas. Someone said they were wild morning glories, but I don't understand why you planted flowers among the vegetables. They grow fast and are crowding out the lettuce. If you hurry home and explain the mystery to me I won't pull up something I shouldn't.

I don't like to spoil your vacation, but I have to confess that I burned a hole in our living room rug the other night. I was sitting in my chair smoking a cigar and must have fallen asleep for the next thing I noticed was a queer smell. The cigar had dropped on the rug and burned a hole in it, but I don't think it will matter much as the hole is in the center of a design where it is difficult for a casual observer to detect.

I hope you're having a nice time, Annie, but don't let business come before pleasure. Don't hurry home and don't stay away too long as the sheets on the bed are getting quite soiled. I don't know where to find any clean ones, if any, and you cautioned me not to sleep on the bare mattress. Besides, some of your canned fruit must have exploded in the cupboard because there's a sticky mess all over one of the shelves.

I entertained a few friends at penny ante last night but cleaned up after them. By the way, I suppose you knew the tablecloth had several holes burned in it. We played on the dining table and I noticed them late in the evening.

Well, come home soon, dearie. I don't miss you, but I need you. Don't rush away, but don't linger, either. The stovepipe in the kitchen fell down and scattered soot over everything but I couldn't clean it up because I couldn't find the mop. Please come home and show me where it is.

Your affectionate husband,
BOB

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Equality

I hold to this: that if a man be true,
If he will live unto his spoken creed,
It matters not the work he finds to do
Nor what his garb—of him the world has need.

There are degrees of skill and wealth and fame,
One may grow richer than his neighbor can,
But if to gain, another stoop to shame,
The honest toiler is the better man.

Who stands to duty patiently by day
And gives his best, no matter what the task,
Who meets with faith the cares which come his way,
Is doing all that God shall ever ask.

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BAN ON GERMAN GOODS IS SOUGHT BY SPANISH

Alarm over reports that Germany has decided to intensify her exportations of iron and steel products to all parts of the world is expressed in a telegram received by the Spanish minister of commerce from the Viscaya Manufacturers' league.

The telegram says that the German prices will be "incredibly low," and urges it will be insufficient to apply a customs tariff on German importations. Adoption of special measures is urged to "prevent thousands of workers from being impoverished, and Spanish manufacturers ruined."

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

RESUMPTION of American representation in allied councils will safeguard American interests without involving or entangling the United States in affairs of purely European concern, administration officials assert in answer to those Republican senators who have been criticising the President's policy.

The pot of gold involved in the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll was traced to the kitchen table in the Bergdoll home in Philadelphia by the house investigating committee.

Here is a recapitulation of legislation initiated in the house during the first month of the extra session: Bills introduced, 6,109; house resolutions, 86; house joint resolutions, 115; house concurrent resolutions, 16; executive communications, 126, and reports, 59.

Declaring there is reason to believe that "large sums" collected by various organizations and individuals for the benefit of disabled war veterans are being "diverted from their original and lawful purposes," Representative Johnson (Republican), South Dakota, introduced a resolution for a congressional investigation of the collection and expenditure of such money.

Representative Ben Johnson (Democrat), Kentucky, a member of the select committee which is investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia draft dodger, reiterated charges that Col. John E. Hunt, commanding the disciplinary barracks at Governors Island, where Bergdoll was a prisoner, was "whitewashed" by a military court-martial which tried him in connection with the flight of the slacker.

Conferees on the immigration restriction bill, which would limit influx of aliens for the next year to three per cent of the nationals of any particular country already registered here, agreed to the measure in substantially the identical form in which former President Wilson vetoed it.

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., told the interstate commerce committee that his company expects to double its cable facilities to the east coast of South America within the next two years and plans to lay a cable along the west coast of South America during the next 12 months.

Representative Appleby (Republican), New Jersey, introduced a bill proposing a tax on sight drafts of two cents for each $100.

The military appropriation bill passed by the house, limiting the regular army to 150,000 men, was referred to the military affairs committee, where it was said an effort would be made to reaffirm the action of the senate in the last session in providing for a force of 175,000.

John O'Hare, army sergeant, who guarded Grover Cleveland Bergdoll on the gold hunting expedition, related to the house investigating committee how he was hoodwinked into letting his prisoner escape.

Transcontinental railroads are rapidly losing coast to coast business as a result of Panama canal competition, according to testimony by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific.

House leaders showed no signs of speeding up action of the Knox resolution ending the war with the central powers.

After announcing the selection of Gen. Pershing for chief of staff and the plan of organization of the army, Secretary of War Weeks appeared before the senate military affairs committee to protest against the reduction in the army bill. He could not make the reductions called for by the house bill, the secretary said, without demoralizing the army.

New England business men favored a sales tax, while a represenative of the American farm bureau federation opposed it, before the senate finance committee.

The emergency tariff bill was sent to conference by the house.

An investigation by the federal reserve board shows a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of employed on April 1 as compared with the same date of 1920.

Senator Shortridge of California was elected to fill a Republican vacancy on the banking and currency committee.

Senator Cummins defended the railroad labor board against the charge that it has delayed decisions in wage cases during the hearing on the railroad situation before the senate commitee on interstate commerce.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, testifying before the house judiciary committee, urged the passage of the new Volstead act forbidding doctors from prescribing beer.

From the military affairs committee Senator Spencer favorably reported a bill authorizing the award of distinguished service medals to officers who served in the Spanish-American war, the Phillippine insurrection and the Boxer relief expedition who may be eligible to receive such award.

Seeking agricultural and business representation as well as finance on the federal reserve board, Senator Capper proposed a bill to increase the membership of that body to nine by adding as members the secretaries of agriculture and commerce.

Passed the emergency tariff bill exactly as reported from the finance committee by a vote of 63 to 28. Senator Moses of New Hampshire was the only Republican voting against the measure, while Senators Broussard and Ransdell of Louisiana, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick of Wyoming, Myers of Montana, Pittman of Nevada and Sheppard of Texas, all Democrats, voted for the bill.

Gen. Peyton C. March says United States army is determined to get Bergdoll, even by violation of international law.

Advocates of a sales tax told the senate finance committee that it would benefit the government, the merchant, and the small taxpayer.

Director General Davis estimates the operating loss to the government for the period of federal control of the railrads at $1,200,000,000, not including the guaranty following the return of the roads.

A movement is on foot in congress to abolish the railway labor board as now constituted and also to abolish the trade commission and the shipping board.

Not only coastwise, but all American ships using the Panama canal will be exempted from payment of tolls under the bill favored by the senate committee on interoceanic canals.

In urging popular support of the summer military training camps, Gen. Pershing proposed that the historic American divisions in the great war be perpetuated as the framework of the army reserves.

President Harding determines Mexican policy, making recognition contingent on protection of American rights.

Mr. Harding content to let the Knox peace resolution await decisive action he believes will follow allied ultimatum, desiring to do nothing to embarrass reparations settlement. Senator La Follette denounces participation by the United States in supreme council.

Crazy With Drought?

Russia, being dry, cannot be drunk. Therefore the logical conclusion is that Russia is crazy.—Jack Warwick, Toledo Blade.

Recalling an anecdote about the late J. B. McCullagh, the famous editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and a free-lance writer of somewhat more than local fame, whom we shall call "Sam." Sam was somewhat addicted to sprees, and, although Mr. McCullagh was by no means a teetotaler, he distrusted "spree-ers." He would not employ Sam on the regular staff as Sam wished, but bought his stuff as it was thought to be needed. Regularly Sam besought "Little Mac" to give him a steady job, but was invariably denied in the laconic formula: "Can't do it, Sam—can't trust you—get drunk. Buy your stuff space rates."

Finally Sam hit upon a brilliant plan for getting a steady job. He dsappeared from St. Louis for several weeks, and when he returned he visited McCullagh, with a confident mien, and preferred his customary request for regular employment. Without looking up, McCullagh began his sing-song formula: "Can't do it, Sam—can't trust you—get drunk—" when Sam interrupted him. "Not any more, Mr. Mac," he remarked, blandly. "I've got you now. I've been over to Dwight and taken the Keeley cure!"

McCullagh looked up at him in pained amazement. "Huh!" he snorted. "Can't even buy your stuff now, Sam—you're crazy!"—T. K. Hedrick in Chicago News.

THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

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Continued from Last Week

Winter slowly assimilated this description. Then he inquired:

"Why did you say just now that you came away from Middle Street a few minutes too soon?"

"Where did Mrs. Capella go when she left the hotel?"

"If she went to visit the man you met, then she is acting in collision with her brother's murderer, and she knows it."

"That is a hard thing to say, Winter."

"It is a harder thing to credit, sir; but one cannot reject all evidence, merely because it happens to be straightforward and not hypothetical."

"Winter, you are sneering at me."

"No; I am only trying to make you admit the tendency of facts discovered by yourself. There is a period in all criminal investigation when deductive reasoning becomes inductive."

"Now I have got you," cried Brett. "I thought I recognized the source of your new-born philosophy in the first postulate. The second convinces me. You have been reading 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue.'"

"The book is in my pocket," admitted Winter.

"I recommend you to transfer it to your head. It should be issued departmentally as a supplement to the Police Code. But let us waste no more time. Tomorrow we have much to accomplish."

"I am all attention."

"In the first place, Mrs. Capella is leaving London for the North. She must not be regarded in our operations. The woman is weighted with a secret. I am sorry for her. I prefer to allow events as supplied by others to unravel the skein. Secondly, Jiro and his wife, and all who visit them, or whom they visit, must be watched incessantly. Get all the force required for this operation in its fullest sense. You, with one trusted associate, must keep a close eye on No. 37 Middle Street. On no account obtrude yourself personally into affairs there. Rather miss twenty opportunities than scare that man by one false move. Do you understand me thoroughly?"

"I am to see and not be seen. If I cannot do the one without the other, I must do neither."

"Exactly. What a holiday you are having! You will return to the Yard with an expanded brain. When you buy a new hat you will be astounded and gratified. But beware of the fate of the frog in the fable. He inflated himself until he emulated the size of the bull."

"And then?"

"Oh, then he burst."

The detective changed the conversation abruptly.

"What do you propose doing, Mr. Brett?"

"I propose reading a chapter in 'The Stowmarket Mystery,' written by your friend, Mr. Holden."

They heard a loud rat-tat on the outer door.

"Probably," continued Brett, "this is its title."

Smith entered with a telegram. It was in the typed capitals usually associated with Continental messages. It read:

"Johnson leaves Naples tonight with others. I travel same train.—Holden."

The barrister surveyed the simple words with an intensity that indicated his desire to wrest from their context its hidden significance.

Winter, more subject to the influences of the hour, puffed his cigar furiously.

"You arrange your words to suit the next act for all the world like an Adelphi play," he growled.

"I see that Holden has the same gift. What does he mean by 'others?' Who is Capella bringing with him?"

"Witnesses," volunteered Winter.

"Just so; but witnesses in what cause?"

"How the—how can I tell?"

"By applying your borrowed logic. Try the deductive reasoning you flung at me a while ago."

"I don't know what 'deductive' means," was the sulky admission.

"That is the first step towards wisdom. You admit ignorance. Deduction, in this sense, is the process of deriving consequences from admitted facts. Now, mark you. Capella wishes to be rid of his wife, by death or legal separation. He thinks he wants to marry Miss Layton. He is convinced that something within his power, if done effectively, will bring about both events. He can shunt Mrs. Capella, and so disgust Miss Layton with the Hume-Frazers that she will turn to the next ardent and sympathetic wooer that presents himself. He knew the points of his case, and went to Naples to secure proofs. He has obtained them. They are chiefly living persons. He is bringing them to England, and their testimony will convict Mrs. Capella of some wrong-doing, either voluntary or involuntary. Holden knows what Capella has accomplished, and thinks it is unnecessary to remain longer in Naples. He is right. I tell you, Winter, I like Holden."

"And I tell you, Mr. Brett, that if I swallowed the whole of Mr. Poe's stories, I couldn't make out Holden's telegram in that fashion. So I must stick to my own methods, and I've put away a few wrong 'uns in my time. When shall I see you next?"

Brett took out his watch.

"At seven P. M., the day after tomorrow," he said coolly. "Until then my address is 'Hotel Metropole, Brighton.'"

CHAPTER XXVI.

Mr. Ooma.

He kept his word. Early next morning, after dispatching a message to David Hume, and receiving an answer—an acknowledgment of his address in case of need—he took train to London-by-the-Sea, and for thirty-six hours flung mysteries and intrigues to the winds.

He came back prepared for the approaching climax. In such matters he was a human barometer. The affairs of the family in whose interests he had become so suddenly involved were rapidly approaching an acute stage. Something must happen soon, and that something would probably have tremendous and far-reaching consequences.

Capella and his companions, known and unknown, would reach London at 7:30 P. M. It pleased Brett to time his homeward journey so that he would speed in the same direction, but arrive before them.

In these trivial matters he owned to a boyish enthusiasm. It stimulated him to "beat the other man," even if he only called upon the London, Brighton and South Coast line to conquer a weak opponent like the South-Eastern.

At his flat were several letters and telegrams. Mrs. Capella wrote:

"I have seriously considered your last words to me. It is hard for a woman, the victim of circumstances, and deprived of her husband's support at a most trying and critical period, to know how to act for the best. You said you wished your hands to be left unfettered. Well, be it so. You will encounter no hindrance from me. I pray for your success, and can only hope that in bringing happiness to others you will secure peace for me."

"Poor woman!" he murmured. "She still trusts to chance to save her. Whom does she dread? Not her husband. Each day that passes she must despise him the more. Does she know that Robert loves her? Is she afraid that he will despise her? Really, a collision in which Capella was the only victim would be a perfect godsend."

David telegraphed the safe arrival of the party at a Whitby hotel. "We have seen nothing more of our Northumberland Avenue acquaintance," he added.

Holden, too, cabled from Paris, announcing progress. The remainder of the correspondence referred to other matters and social engagements, all which latter fixtures the barrister had summarily broken.

Winter was announced. His face heralded important tidings.

"Well, how goes the ratiocinative process?" was Brett's greeting.

"I don't know him," said the detective. "But I do happen to know most of the private inquiry agents in London, and one of 'em is going strong in Middle Street. He's watching Mr. Ooma for all he's worth."

"Mr. Whom-a?"

"I'm not joking, Mr. Brett. That is the name of the mysterious gent in No. 37—Ooma, no initials. Anyhow, that is the name he gives to the landlady, and her daughter—the girl you followed from the hotel—tells all her friends that when he gets his rights he will marry her and make her a princess."

"Ooma—a princess," repeated Brett.

"Such is the yarn in Kennington circles. I obeyed orders absolutely. I and my mate took turn about in the lodgings we hired, where we were supposed to be inventors. My pal has a mechanical twist. He puts together a small electric machine during his spell, and I take it to pieces in mine. Yesterday my landlady was in the room, and Ooma looked out of the opposite window. Then she told me the whole story."

"Go on—do!"

"Mr. Ooma is evidently puzzled to learn what has become of the Hume-Frazers and Mrs. Capella."

"Why do you bring in her name?"

"Because it leads to the second part of my story. Someone—Capella or his solicitors, I expect—instructed Messrs. Matchem and Smith, private detectives, to keep a close eye on the lady. Their man is an ex-police constable, a former subordinate of mine who was fined for taking a drink when he ought not to. Of course, I kenw him and he knew me, so I hadn't much trouble in getting it out of him."

The speaker paused with due dramatic effect.

"Got what out of him?" cried Brett impatiently. "And don't puff your cheeks in that way. Remember the terrible fate of the frog who would be a bull."

"There's neither frogs nor bulls in this business," retorted Winter, calm in the consciousness of his coming revelation. "Mrs. Capella did go to Middle Street that night. She drove there in a hansom, had a long talk with Ooma, and nearly drove Miss Dew crazy with jealousy."

"We guessed that already. Miss Dew is the prospective princess, I presume?"

"Yes. She has been twice to the hotel since, trying to find out where the party went to."

"Next?"

"Ooma has plenty of money, and now for my prize packet—he is a Jap!"

"Impossible!"

"This time you are wrong, Mr. Brett. You have only seen him once. You were full of his remarkable likeness to the Hume-Frazers. It is startling, I admit, and at nighttime no man living could avoid the mistake. But I tell you he is a Jap. He met Jiro yesterday, and they walked in Kensington Palace Gardens. They talked Japanese all the time. My mate heard them. He distinctly caught the word 'Okasaki' more than once. He managed to shadow them very neatly by hiring a bath chair and telling the attendant to come near to the pair every time there was a chance. More than that, when you know it, you can see the Japanese eyes, skin and mouth. It is the grafting of the Jap on the European model that gives him the likeness to—well, to the party you mentioned the other day."

"The devil!" exclaimed Brett.

"That's him!"

It was useless to explain that the exclamation was one of amazement.

The barrister began to roam about the apartment, frowning with the intensity of his thoughts. Once he confronted Winter.

"Are you sure of this?" he demanded.

"So sure that were it not for your positive instructions, Mr. Ooma would now be in Holloway, awaiting his trial on a charge of murder. Look at the facts. 'Rabbit Jack' can identify him. He knew how to use the Ko-Katana. He knew the Japanese tricks of wrestling, which enabled him to make those two clever attacks on the two cousins. He has some power over Mrs. Capella, which brings her to him at eleven at night in a distant quarter of London. He made Jiro write the typed letter in my possession. He sent Jiro to Ipswich to attend Mr. David's second trial when the first missed fire. I can string Mr. Ooma on that little lot."

"Winter," said Brett sternly, "you make me tired. Have all these stunning items of intelligence invaded your intellect only since you went to Middle Street?"

"No, not exactly, Mr. Brett. I must admit that each of them is your discovery, except the fact that he is a Jap—always excepting that—but yesterday I strung them together, so to speak."

"Ending your task by stringing Ooma, in imagination. I allow you full credit for your sensational development—always excepting this, that I sent you to Middle Street. Why did he kill Sir Alan? How does his Japanese nationality elucidate an utterly useless and purposeless murder?"

"I don't know, Mr. Brett."

"Unless I am much mistaken, you will learn tonight. Holden is nearly due."

The barrister resumed his stalk round the room. In another minute he stopped to glance at his watch.

"Half-past seven," he murmured. "Just time to get a message through to Whitby, and perhaps a reply."

He wrote a telegram to Hume: "Where is Fergusson? I want to see him."

"What has Fergusson got to do with the business?" asked the detective.

"Probably nothing. But he is the oldest available repository of the family secrets. His master has told him to be explicit with me. By questioning him, I may solve the riddle presented by Mr. Ooma. Does the name suggest nothing to you, Winter?"

"It has a Japanese ring about it."

"Nothing Scotch? Isn't it like Hume, for instance?"

"By Jove! I never thought of that. Well, there, I give in. Ooma! Dash my buttons, that beats cock-fighting!"

The barrister paid no heed to Winter's fall from self-importance. He pondered deeply on the queer twist given to events by the detective's statement. At last he took a volume from his bookcase.

"Do you remember what I told you about Japanese names?" he said. "I described to you, for instance, what strange mutations your surname would undergo were you born in the Far East."

"Yes; I would be called Spring, Summer, etc., according to my growth."

"Then listen to this," and he read the following extract from that excellent work, The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis:

"It has, until recently, in Japan been the custom for every Samurai to be named differently in babyhood, boyhood, manhood, or promotion, change of life, or residence, in commemoration of certain events, or on account of a vow, or from mere whim."

"What a place for aliases!" interpolated the professional.

"At the birth of a famous warrior," went on Brett, "his mother, having dreamed that she conceived by the sun, called him Hiyoshi Maro (good sun). Others dubbed him Ko Chiku (small boy), and afterward Saru Watsu (monkey-pine)."

He closed the volume.

"This gentleman has twenty other names," he added; "but the foregoing list will suffice. Doesn't it strike you as odd that the man who struck down the fifth Hume-Frazer baronet on the spot so fatal to his four predecessors, should bring from a country given to such name-changes a cognomen that irresistibly recalls the original enemy of the family, David Hume?"

"It is odd," asserted Winter.

Someone rang, and was admitted.

"Mr. Holden," announced Smith.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Holden's Story.

The long-nosed ex-sergeant entered. His sallow face was browned after his long journeys and exposure to the Italian sun in midsummer. He was soiled and travel-stained.

"Excuse my appearance," he said. "I have had no time for even a wash since this morning. On board the boat I thought it best to keep a constant watch on Capella and his companions."

"Who are they?" demanded Brett.

Mr. Holden looked at the barrister with an injured air.

"I am a man of few words, sir," he said, "and if you do not mind, I will tell my story in my own way."

Winter was secretly delighted to hear the "Old 'Un," as they called him in the Yard, take a rise out of Brett in this manner.

"Perhaps," exclaimed the barrister, "your few words will come more easily if you wet your whistle."

"Well, I must admit that Italian wine—"

"Is not equal to Scotch; or is it Irish?"

"Irish, sir, if you please."

Mr. Holden's utterance having been cleared of cinders, he made a fresh start.

"As I was saying, gentlemen, I kept an observant eye on Capella and his companions, and at the same time occupied myself in the fashioning of certain little models with which to illustrate my subsequent remarks.'

He produced a map of Naples, which he carefully smoothed out on the table, pressing the creases with his fingers until Brett itched to tweak his long nose.

The man was evidently a Belfast Irishman, and the barrister forced himself to find amusement in speculating how such an individual came to speak Italian fluently. Speculation on this abstruse problem, however, yielded to keen interest in Mr. Holden's proceedings.

On the face of the map he located a number of small wooden carvings, which were really very ingenious. They represented churches, an hotel, a mansion, three ordinary houses, a rambling building like a public institution, and a nondescript structure difficult to classify.

"I find," said Mr. Holedn, when the mise en-scene was quite to his liking, "that a good map, and a few realistic models of the principal buildings dealt with in my discourse, give a lucidity and coherence otherwise foreign to the narrative."

To Be Continued

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Warren Wants to Make a Golf Engagement

By "BUD" FISHER

I WROTE A WIRELESS MESSAGE TO MYSELF AND SLIPPED THE BOY A DOLLAR TO DELIVER IT TO ME! BUT JEFF WONT KNOW ITS A FAKE AND HE'LL TURN GREEN WITH ENVY!
MISTER MUTT, HERE'S A WIRELESS MESSAGE FOR YOU.
A WIRELESS! AHEM! IT'S PROBABLY FROM THE MAYOR ASKING ME IF I OBJECT TO A RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING ME AT THE PIER! SLIP ME'
DO YOU GUYS KNOW WHERE I CAN FIND A FELLOW BY THE NAME OF MISTER JEFF?
MISTER JEFF? WHY, THAT'S ME!
WELL, PRESIDENT HARDING'S ON THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE AND HE WANTS TO SPEAK TO YOU AT ONCE!
LEAD ME TO IT, SON.
WHAT TH-?
WHAT'S THE USE?
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Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Obtaining a Patent

Please tell me in this department how to go about obtaining a patent from the government.—E. O. P., Elgin, Nebr.

Application for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person, skilled in art or science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specifications and claims must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by a model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of which country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representative or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

Fees must be paid in advance and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for 14 years, $30. On filing each caveat, $10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, 10 cents per hundred words; for certified copies of printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, for single copies, or any number of unclassified copies, five cents each; for copies by sub-classes, three cents each; by classes, two cents each, and for the entire set of patents issued, in one order, one cent each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of 300 words or under, $1; of over 300 and under 1,000 words, $2; of over 1,000 words, $3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The patent office is prepared to furnish positive blue-print photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the office, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, 25 cents; medium size, 7x11 inches, 15 cents; small size, 5x8 inches, five cents. An order for small-sized copies can be filled only when it relates to the drawing of an application for patent.

Lorenzo Dow

Will you please give a sketch of the life of Lorenzo Dow in this department?—O. R., Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Lorenzo Dow, the American preacher, was born October 16, 1777, and died February 2, 1834. For 40 years he preached throughout the country. He visited many places in this country and Canada, and in 1799 and again in 1805 he visited England and Ireland, where his peculiar eloquence attracted much attention, besides on several occasions subjecting him to persecution. Because of his eccentricity of manner and dress some of the people were prejudiced against him, and in many parts of the country he was familiarly known as "Crazy Dow." But to the class whom he most frequently addressed, his simple fervor, though coupled with illiterate phraseology, supplied the place of eloquence, and he seldom failed of having attentive and even enthusiastic hearers. Dow was a Methodist in religion.

To Push Reclamation

Five governors of western states left Denver recently for Washington to enlist the support of President Harding and congress in developing reclamation projects and in formulating agreements for the utilization of the waters of western streams.

Disordered Blood a Common Cause of Rheumatism

Medical science has demonstrated that many of our rheumatic pains, aches and twinges are due to disorders of the blood stream—often to poisons and impurities that should have been cast out.

Plainly, the remedy for such ailments lies in driving forth these impurities and correcting the disorders. To use any other form of treatment would be overlooking the cause of the disease.

To reach the blood stream itself, you need an internal remedy; outside treatments don't go deep enough. Thousands have gotten complete relief from their torturous rheumatic pains due to disordered blood, by taking S.S.S., the famous old herb remedy of fifty years standing.

S.S.S., which is compounded of fresh herbs, is just the thing to drive out the impurities from your blood and help enrich it with red corpuscles, as it has done for so many others. If you suffer with rheumatism, don't wait longer, but get S.S.S. from your druggist today and start cleansing your circulation at once.

Then if you would like individual medical counsel free, write a complete history of your case to Chief Medical Advisor, 868 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia. He will gladly advise you.

S.S.S.

FOR THE BLOOD

Standard for over 50 years

Swift Specific Co.,
Dept. 868, Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me your free booklet on S.S.S.

Name_____

St. or R. F. D._____

Town_____ State_____

American Legion News and Views

I'M not going to try to tell you how to be a good American citizen. It always made me tired to hear someone who stayed at home all during the war giving a soldier advice as to how to be a good American. But I will say, and I want you to get it straight, that it was you fellows and your comrades who made it possible for an American court to be sitting here today. Had it not been for your courage and loyalty this court, were it here, would be that of a colony of imperial Germany. That is true. I don't want any doubt in anybody's mind as to that. I'm not going to give you any advice; I'm only going to express my gratitude. I wish you all the best luck in the world. Good-bye."

Fifty-nine hardy veterans of hobnails and corned Willie, ex-bucks and ex-noncoms, shuffled about bashfully and awkwardly in Judge Landis' court room as they listened to the foregoing tribute to their patriotism from the noted jurist. It was the judge's way of expressing his gratitude to them on admitting them to full citizenship in the United States, for the 59 veterans were foreign-born recruits who received their first citizenship papers when they entered the army. Fourteen European countries were represented in the group.

Col. Charles R. Forbes has taken office as Director of War Risk Insurance, entering on his duties within a few hours after his appointment was officially announced.

Col. Forbes went overseas as a major in the Signal Corps of the 41st Division, and was sent to the 33d Division, with which he served and won promotion to a colonel. His residence is at Seattle, Wash., but he lived for some years in Honolulu, where he held a high position as a construction engineer, handling several public construction projects. He is a personal friend of President Harding, and was talked of as a probable member of the Shipping Board, prior to his appointment as Director of the War Risk Bureau.

To decorate every American mother who lost a son in the World War with a gold star is the plan of Representative Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, an ex-service man.

Johnson introduced a bill in Congress last week making such a provision. In addition the bill provides penalties for persons unauthorized wearing of such decoration.

Distribution of the bonus to New York veterans of the World War will begin in less than a month's time, according to plans mapped out at a meeting of the distribution man, Adj. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid.

It was decided to use posts of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and similar organizations, the Red Cross and women's auxiliaries of military associations in distributing applicaton blanks and aiding the commission in other ways. The legion already has applied for 150,000 of the blank forms, which it will send out to its 940 posts in the state, and other veteran organizations have made similar requests.

The annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Atlantic City was stirred to action by the plea of F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, in behalf of the disabled veterans of the World War.

Col. Galbraith amazed the national gathering of business and commercial men by his descriptions of the veterans' sufferings and the pathetic conditions under which they are forced to exist by a forgetful nation.

In some instances, he said, the veterans are kept in jails because there is no other accommodation. There is much of human salvage in the 30,000 broken men who went forth in 1917 and 1918, the Legion commander declared.

All hopes of the passage of a cash bonus bill for Califarnia veterans of the World War was dissipated when the Assembly, by a vote of 45 to 32, rejected the Burns bill covering that question. The bill required a two-thirds vote for passage.

The Senate committee on soldier welfare has laid on the table Senator Scott's bill for a cash bonus, and no further effort will be made to press similar legislation at this time.

Brazilians keep pet anacondas, 10 to 20 feet long, in their cellars, to destroy the rats and mice.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

LITTLE MISS 9612 is very much in the spotlight. That strapped foot has an air of having pointed its toe toward an audience—one which probably consisted or mothers and fathers at the dancing school party. How glad they must have been because little daughter had learned so early in life the value of poise. It means so much in our appearance—the way we stand—the way we carry our heads. One of the easiest methods of getting the correct position is to pretend to be passing straight through a doorway which is too narrow, or to press the back of the neck against an imaginary collar—head high—chin in—at all times. Clothes then feel that they are hanging on models and cling as gracefully to the figure as the simple afternoon frock does, worn by Miss 9992.

The braided medallions have scattered themselves effectively, but being coils of braid which have tired of their roundness, have made themselves into squares. They could be supplanted with bits of lace and embroidery, even though the frock is fashioned of dark material.

Is it the Scotch who want to take credit for everything? We will gladly give them credit for the "plaids" and thank them for starting the fashion. Every girl who misses having a plaid skirt is missing the most popular part of her wardrobe. Sometimes the material feels its importance to such an extent that it forms the collar and cuffs on the plain suit coat.

Simplicity of course knows her advantage when associating with variegated colors and that accounts for No. 9613, but she could not resist the beads, for they came from China—maybe on the very same ship with the parasol carried by 9612.

Beads of coral and jade are strung on links of handwrought silver and at the end of an ivory chain we find a square of ivory delicately carved with flowers or dragons. At all events one's jewelry must look Chinese to be up to the minute. A bit of jewelry, if not overdone, will create a lingering memory and will lend a charm to a gown long after the gown has been discarded.

The seashore will be neglected indeed, if it is not dotted with Chinese parasols—waterproof they are—so they may be carried in all kinds of weather. Youth and age are alike to them. Knowing that they will attract attention with their birds of blue and orange perched upon brown branches half hidden by blossoms, they care little whether they shade a bobbed-haired miss or a gray-haired matron.

As if in defiance who should come forth but a cretonne sunshade with her handle to match and just a little bit higher in the air is a coquettish georgette parasol daintily frilled with ruffles.

Riotous color not satisfied with these, falls upon Batik and hand-painted silks—for parasols will be gay and disconcerting.

Their handles are long, as unlike the stubby umbrella as possible some decorated in bright enamel with the top carved into quaint figures of peasants or bouquets.

We hate to leave little 9612. She won our heart at the first, but as she cannot stand forever just ready to walk away, we will take one last look at her rippling ruffles and wave "goodbye."

No. 9612—Girls' Dress—This dainty organdie frock wears a quaint surplice collar which ties in a butterfly bow at the back. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material and 3⅛ yards ruffling.

No. 9613—Ladies' Slip-On Blouse—Extremely easy to make is this style, for the abbreviated sleeves are cut in one with the body. Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards 36-inch or wider material.

No. 8831—Ladies' and Misses' Four-Piece Skirt—Narrow knife plaits are set-in at each side of the front and back, making an exceptionally good-looking model for sport wear. Sizes 16 and 18 years. 26 to 32 waist. Size 26 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9992—Ladies' Dress—This new blouse dress when made up in Canton crepe is very atractive. Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 36-inch or 4 yards 44-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

THE BLUE TREE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

FORTY little heads had at last quieted down and were fast asleep in the berths of a train which was chug-chugging its way far up into the North Woods of Canada. From the duffle bags, the paddles and the warm blankets, it could be easily guessed that these little girls were on their way to their adored camp.

Their lives had been entrusted by their loving parents to one highly respected and dear to them all—Miss Jane—whose theories on child psychology and development of character were really practical and who sent each precious child back home in the fall, healthier, happier and more perfectly fitted to meet the problems of womanhood.

Sleep was overshadowed by expectancy, so long before the train pulled in at a lumber-camp station all the children were ready to hop off for their breakfast. "Guess what we'll have this year," "Remember the pie last year?" "And the size of the slices of bread?" were various remarks tossed back and forth across the aisle. The new girls were a bit timid but eager to learn all they could about camp. "Who are they?" one of them asked as two older girls passed through the car. They were good-looking girls with bright eyes, clear complexions, straight backs, and they were greeted with smiles from the ones who were telling the newcomers of "old times." "They are two of the Senior Foresters," they explained, all trying to talk at once. "You know, the girls who have won the Blue Tree." "The one who comes nearest to being the best camper gets that at the end of the season; she has to be a good swimmer; she has to dive and stand correctly; must never complain; must think fine thoughts; help others, and above all, be fair at all times." One child added convincingly, "You have to sit up straight at the table, too, and never forget your manners even if you are eating out under the trees."

Miss Jane had told them that God's background of cool green forest and sparkling blue lakes was far more beautiful than any interior-decorated dining room, no matter how elegantly furnished. Also that regardless of where they were, manners should be a part of them and not something which could be taken on and off.

So right at the beginning each little girl secretly wished that she might be the one to win the Blue Tree—the cross-stitched emblem to be worn on the left sleeve of her camp suit and to be cherished forever.

Such a scrambling when the train stopped long enough for the "chow." They had made friends quickly and groups were soon formed at the tables in the old lumber camp—all but one child who, having no initiative, stood staring at the rest. Miss Jane found a place for her, but she was shy and did not talk. Nature had slighted Mary Anne when it came to features and soon the little campers began to wonder if Nature had not slighted her when it came to intelligence. This was a horrible idea to them—each well-born lass felt a repugnance for the lack of beauty and they felt it an injustice on the part of their ideal Miss Jane to have included anyone so unqualified in their exclusive midst!

How good it seemed to be as far as the lumber camp once more, and what a treat for the new girls. There was the pie as they had hoped, the eggs in the same old-fashioned egg cups, huge slices of bread cut a whole inch thick and coffee in cups so heavy that many jokes were made. "You have to be as strong as the coffee in order to lift the cup," laughed one. It would be their last sight of coffee for the whole summer, so they made the most of it.

Postal cards were mailed back to mother and once again they were on the train on the last stretch toward their forest home. Hours will lag at the end of a journey—firs, cedars, tall pines flashed by the window. Now and then a white birch caught the eye. The air began to have a snap to it and impatiently they all watched for the first landmarks of their own secluded lake. Speculations were made as to tent mates and more than one thoughtlessly expressed the hope that she would not draw Mary Anne.

At last they all cried "There it is," "Oh, look," "Oh, how wonderful," "Here we are," and out they all piled and into their canoes which they loaded with baggage and paddled across the lake to their tents just as fast as paddles could dip. Setting foot on the old trails, welcoming the old guides who had prepared the tents for them, showing the new girls how to hunt for the birchbark card hanging at the door of each tent holding names of three girls and the counselor who were to reside within, and unpacking! Such complete and carefree joy!

Aunt Martha wishes she had more room to tell you about the swims, the hikes, the plays, the three-day trips over blazed trails, the blessed hour of morning prayer out under the trees, and the wonders of seeing deer and beaver, hearing the screaming hilarious laughter of the loon and the gruesome call of the old hoot owl at night, but she cannot tell it all in one story.

Mary Anne was a trial to them, naturally she was imposed upon. It was so much simpler for a group of girls to send her on an errand to some tent far down the trail than it was to try to include her in their conversation. "She just doesn't seem to grasp anything," they plead as an excuse, but Mary Anne's sensibilities were very acute — she felt different from the other girls and would go to no end of trouble for them just to get a smile of recognition. If they would let her sit at the tent door and listen to their jolly fun it would satisfy her. Some way she knew she must try to be like them but it was bitter that she never seemed to succeed. Swimming lessons were almost torture. It took days for her to get up enough courage to take the first dive. Her fear was pitiful, but the poor child tried so hard to be friendly and popular that finally death in the cold water looked more acceptable to her than the scorn of her fellow campers. Strangely she did not sink at all, but found great exhilaration in the sensation and tried it again and again. Nights when the wind howled through the tall pines and strange wood noises fairly paralyzed her, she closed her eyes and hoped she would have courage not to call out to her tent mates who seemed to actually enjoy the wild loneliness of the woods.

Sports were at their best, Senior Foresters were mingling and helping the others. Three had passed all the swimming tests and were entitled to the U. S. Life Savers' Emblem. A group of girls blazed a new trail, they learned how to cook in the open, how to make a balsam bed, how to provide for themsleves, and many were eligible for The Blue Tree. Excitement was in the air the last week as each tried for some new glory. All the girls had been good campers, each felt a deserving pang for possession of the coveted emblem, and each heart beat a little bit faster when Miss Jane rose before the assembled group and made the annual speech before the presentation. "The Senior Foresters have unamiously chosen the girl who has done her best to be a good camper, a girl who has never complained, a girl who has so willingly served others, a girl who has tried to overcome fear. The Senior Foresters have chosen Mary Anne." Thrilled! Was Mary Anne thrilled? No, the dear child scarcely knew what was happening to her—but the girls — bless every one of them—clapped and clapped. They lived for a moment on the pinnacle of gratitude for they felt the privilege of bestowing a kindness on one who would find few kindnesses in her lifetime, and not a girl there who would have worn The Blue Tree with as much pleasure as they had gathering around Mary Anne offering congratulations.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there ye'll get there
Ye'll find nae other where.
—Robert Burns.

MEMORY.

As I have been thinking of writing a few lines to The Blade, and as I love to read old peoples' letters, I will write about my childhood days. Oh, the sweet memory of my childhood days on the farm, the bluegrass hills, the rocks and rills, the beautiful woods with the singing birds and blooming flowers. My father owned a farm of 140 acres, where the woods were full of wild deer and turkeys, and he kept all kinds of stock. I love to think of milking at the old milking gate, horseback riding, shearing the sheep, picking the geese, setting the hens and drying apples. Oh, the ground covered with good mellow apples! And I love to think of planting corn, dropping it out of our aprons and covering it with hoes in the good old fashioned way, and when the horn was blown for dinner, mother would have a table full of good things raised on the farm. Then there was spinning, colorings and weaving, Saturday cooking, Sunday going to meeting. Father had 10 children all who lived to be grown but there are only my brother and myself left. "Backward, turn backward, O time in thy flight. Make me a child again just for tonight." After I married we owned a farm, had a nice home, kept all kinds of stock, had four children—two boys and two girls—now all married and living in town. We also have moved to town but there is no place so dear to me as the farm. Farmers don't leave your farms and move to town for the farm is much better for children. I see children with no place to play except the sidewalk or street. I enjoy reading The Blade, also the letters. I am 71 years old, my husband 80. I love to read and write. I love all the seasons of the year, the good old Winter with its snow, the Spring with its flowers, the Summer and Autumn with their fruit.

A MOTHER FROM INDIANA.

HOBBIES AND DRESS.

I have been a silent reader of the Blade for about four months and have read every letter and have found them very interesting, even to the Short and Sweet column. I am a mother of six children, ranging in age from 13 years to two months, so a great many will know that I am kept quite busy; but nevertheless I have my hobby just the same. It is clipping out poetry, songs and interesting facts from different papers and pasting them into scrap books. I can imagine that I can see some people laughing because they think this a poor hobby for a mother, but it is something we all enjoy reading, especially on the long Winter evenings. Well, mothers, what do you think about dress reform? Don't you think it is time now for the women to be reformed instead of trying so much to reform men? A young girl of today may have the best of character and may be a very sweet girl, then she dresses in an up-to-date style, not forgetting the rouge and powder and combing the hair in "dog ear" fashion, and she has the appearance of a very vulgar person and is often judged so by her mode of dress. I don't think the young girls are all to blame. I think the older women should open their eyes and teach the younger girls. What do you readers think? For fear of making my first letter too long, I will close with best wishes to The Blade and its host of readers. MRS. IRMA COURT, Ind.

BEGINS DECORATING NOW.

Good morning, my dear young friends of the Peace Page. How are you all this beautiful Spring morning? If I am welcome I will come in for just a few words. Well, Decoration day will soon be here again, and now I am wondering if it would not be a good plan to decorate a little among our friends and loved ones while they are still with us. Would it not be a good plan to begin today, right now, to scatter kind, loving words and bright, cheerful smiles? There is power in kind words; there is power in bright, cheerful smiles. If we meet someone who seems to be downhearted, just try a kind work and a hearty hand-shake. Let us show them that we care for them and love them. Let us not wait until after they go away before we begin to decorate. Now is the best time, and now is the time that decoration will do more good than all the flowers will do that you and I could place on their graves after they have gone away. O, the good we all might do, By scattering flowers each day. Let someone know you love them too, Before they go away. UNCLE A. OF W. VA.

Mixing With Martha

Mushrom Bisque.

Boil one quart mushrooms one-half hour. Remove mushrooms and chop fine. Do not throw away the water. Mix two tablespoonsful butter with two tablespoonsful flour; blend with enough milk to make smooth and add to one quart of milk. Pour milk into two cups of heated chicken stock. Season with salt and pepper. Add a little of the water left from the mushrooms; add mushrooms and bring to a boil. Serve with whipped cream.

Simple Layer Cake.

Mix one-fourth cup butter with two-thirds cup sugar for twenty minutes. Add yolk of one egg, one-half cup milk, one cup flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, one teaspon vanilla and the white of one egg. Bake slowly.

The POETS' CORNER

Old Ace

By Fred Emerson Brooks.

Can any pleasure in life compare
With a charming drive in the balmy air?
A buggy light with shimmering wheel;
Springs whose resistance you barely feel;
A spirited horse of royal breed,
With just a little more style and speed
Than any you meet, and it matters not
If his gait be pace or a swinging trot.

The tassel sways on the graceful whip;
You grasp the reins with a tighter grip;
Your horse is off for a splendid dash
And needs no touch of the urging lash.
You feel the puff of the startled air;
It floats his mane and it lifts your hair!
The hoof marks time in its measured beat,
For the swelling nostril that scorns defeat!

One glorious day in the balmy Spring
John Dorr was out with his new horse, King,
Though both were rich, it was his design
To buy him a faster horse than mine.
By his side the sweetest girl in the town,
Of handsome features and eyes so brown
That, gazing in where the lashes curled,
Was like a view of another world,
Where the angel lives and the angel sings;
And she was one that had dropped her wings
And come to earth just to let men see
How sweet the angels in Heaven may be!
I envied the breeze its constant bliss
Of passing her cheek to steal a kiss!

I loved the girl when we both were young,
But getting older I'd lost my tongue.
I learned in college Latin and Greek,
But Cupid's language I could not speak.
While Jack was perfect in Cupid's art,
The only language he knew by heart.
I envied John in his ride that day,
And jogged old Spot in a leisure way.
That two-mile drive to the sulphur spring,
To test the speed of his new horse, King.

John took the lead, and it touched his pride;
For the fastest horse and the fairest bride
Had been his boast. Did I pass him by?
My heart, I reckon, could answer why—
I'm almost certain I lost the race
By lagging behind to look at Grace!

Jack seemed more proud of his horse that day
Than he was of Grace, which made him say:
"Be sure of your game before you boast;
From dead defeat there may rise a ghost!
I'll race you back to town," said I,
"For Grace's glove!" But he made reply:
"What use to you is the senseless glove
From the soft white hand of the girl I love?
Suppose you win," he laughed in my face,
"You get the mitten and I get Grace!"

Said I: "No trophy I would so prize—"
And I caught a look from her soft brown eyes
That drove the rest of it out of my head—
I don't remember just what I said!
John laughed away till his eyes were wet;
"Increase the wages; I'll take the bet!"
"My glove," said Grace, "and the hand within
Shall be the prize of the one to win!"
I looked at John, but he didn't chaff,
He didn't smile, and he didn't laugh!
"Must I, then, race you for such a bride,"
Said John, "and carry the load beside?"

"I'll carry," said I, "the precious load!"
Her bright eye flashed, and her fair cheek glowed!
She took her seat with little ado;
I tucked the robe and my heart in, too!
Said I: "Old Spot!" as I stroked his neck,
And rubbed his nose and loosened his check,
"She's Bob's own Grace if you do your best!"
He pricked his ears just as if he guessed
The time had come when his master's need
Had staked all happiness on his speed.

When all was ready Grace shouted "Go,"
A word both horses seemed to know.
You heard the hoof with its measured sway
Pacing along the great highway.
You saw the swell of the panting side,
The pink that glows in the nostril wide.
I knew old Spot, if he kept that pace,
Would win my choice of the human race.
No word was spoken between us two;
The tongue is silent when hope is new.
A mile, a mile and a half we sped
And still old Spot was a neck ahead.

Jack touched his horse with the tasseled whip;
Then Grace, pursing her rosy lip,
Uttered a sound like a lover's kiss—
pss-ss! pss-ss!
The world is ruled by a sound like this!
To urge a horse a capital plan,
And often used to encourage man;
But she never dreamed she had let me in
To her heart's fond wish that I should win.

The only time in the race she spoke
Was when, overurged, Jack's trotter broke.
"He's running his horse, and that's not fair!"
And, blushing up to her auburn hair,
She grabbed the whip from my willing hand,
A move that John seemed to understand—
For she raised it high as much as to say,
Well running's a game that two can play!
So he brought him down to an honest trot,
But couldn't keep up with dear old Spot,
Who forged ahead when he saw the whip
And passed the stake with never a skip.

On through the village he kept his speed,
For I was too happy to mind the steed;
He would not stop when the race was done,
But started home with the prize he'd won!
Nor stopped till he reached the farmhouse gate,
Where good old mother was sure to wait.

I know the horse is a trifle old,
But you can't buy him with all your gold!
My Gracie loves him and pats his neck,
And says he's the best card in the deck;
And rubs his nose till he kisses her face,
She has changed his name to dear old Ace,
And smiling says: "It's the proper thing,
For it takes the Ace to beat the King'"
As she purses her lips for the well-known smack,
"I'm glad the Queen didn't take the Jack!"

Cards and Letters

These boys and girls would like to exchange cards and letters: Mabel Perry, Hemlock Grove, Ohio; Romie Cothell, Newton, W. Va.; Pearl Moss, Tariff, W. Va.; Austin Mordaunt, Carol Martin, Eugene Armond, Henrietta, W. Va.; Faith and Elizabeth Voelker, Corydon, Ind., R. F. D. 1, Box 64; Amy Devault, South Bloomingville, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy Matok, South Bloomingville, Ohio; Mrs. Mable Russel, South Bloomingville, Ohio; Bertie and Kathleen Williams, Tunnelton, R. 2, W. Va.; Jennings Richardson, Ballenger, W. Va.; Zelma Crowder, Westa Jones, Naomi Robinson, Hicumbottom, W. Va.; Henry Wolfe, Matilda Gilmore, James Gilmore, Morgantown, W. Va.; Sadie Dalton, Cascade, W. Va.; Mary Hawkins, Iva Hawkins, Dollie Hawkins, Mannington, R. 2, W. Va.; Grace Rinehart, Frieda Rinehart, Belington, W. Va.; Ruth Bents, care of National Woolen Mills, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Lenora Starcher, Arnoldsburg, W. Va.; Indra Whytsell, Altizer, W. Va.; Iyde and Mary Crooks and Mildred Hendrickson, Cairo, Ritchie Co., R. 2, W. Va.; Cannie Gray Wilson, Ballenger, W. Va.; Wave Ogden, Willis Ogden, Ocil Long, Percy Hawkins, Holly Grove, W. Va.; Goldie Nichols, Gracie Monk, Lestel Myers, Hicum Bottom, W. Va.; Bert Whitchair, Pennsboro, W. Va.; Stanley Martin, Revere, W. Va.; Nelle Yoak, Grantsville, W. Va.; Oline Smith, Grantsville, W. Va.; Mary Snider, Big Springs, W. Va.; Andra Wilson, Big Springs, W. Va.; Lucy Reynolds, 612 Lulu St., Parkersburg, W. Va.; Dona Hupp, Palestine, R. 1, W. Va.; Anna Thomas, Palestine, W. Va.; Frank McCutchen, Reedy, W. Va.

POEMS WANTED

Songs and poems containing these lines are requested:

A dandy little maiden just returned from school one day,
And her heart is just as merry as can be.
If you whisper that you love me and will ever happy be
In the little vine-clad cottage by the sea.

An old white hen with yellow legs,
Who had laid her master many eggs.

Honest woodman's cottage stood
Just by the margin of a wood,
Through which a river deep and slow
By old trees shaded used to flow.

Readers have requested the following poems and songs for publication: Red Wing, Tulip Time in Holland, 'Til We Meet Again, The Spy, Three Grains of Corn, Heaping Willow Lane, Lasca.

Repairing Machinery

Phonograph records are made of the peculiar noises of machinery which is out of order. These records are sent to manufacturers who tell from the records how the trouble may be repaired.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

Building a Home on a Book

The Sunday School Lesson for May 22 Is, The Christian View of the Family; or What a Christian Home Should Be." Luke 10:38-42; 2:51, 52; 2 Tim. 3:14, 15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

SEVERAL definite problems, always present with the human race, have been by the war suddenly rendered acute in Europe and America. One of the gravest of these is housing. There is literally a shortage of millions of residences in the United States and Canada, especially in the great cities. So this condition is a timely background for the study of the present pertinent Sunday school lesson upon what constitutes a Christian home.

William T. Ellis

A democracy cannot succeed without homes of happiness and enlightenment. One may even go further, and say that a real democracy is impossible without Christian homes. Neither tyranny or anarchy can thrive in a land where the great bulk of this people own their own home, and where domestic happiness is the goal of young men and young women. Whoever erects a Christian home builds the surest bulwark against the storms of radicalism and unrest.

It is a sorry day for any nation or community when the people begin to conceive of their highest happiness outside of the family circle. Such cynical sayings as "Home is the place we have to stay when there is nowhere else to go," savor of the degenerate cynicism of Greenwich Village.

Let us consider this topic under the figure of the building of a house; for a good house and its creation is a parable of a Christian home.

The Home-Builder's Plan.

Before there can be a good house there must be a good plan. Some houses are built by amateurs, without any design or blue-print; and they show it. Oliver Wendell Holmes likens many a "self-made man" to this type of architecture. And often homes fail because they are reared haphazard and without attempt to follow the Bible plan for a family life. So important an enterprise as the making of a home—important to the community as to the nation, as well as to the persons concerned—calls for careful foresight and for an understanding of the Divine design for the family. A study of the Scriptural specifications, and a building after the pattern there laid down, is the first step in good home-making.

Having planned the house, the next step is to determine its location and exposure. Which way does it face? Is it open to the sun and to the winds? Has it good elevation? Which means, translated into terms of home-making, has it a Godward outlook? Do its windows of prayer, like Daniel's, face toward the East? Some Christian young people open their first home with a little ceremony of Christian dedication; they deliberately build looking toward the heavenlies.

"Jerry-built" is a phrase of condemnation used to describe flimsy contract houses, which lack strength of foundation and essential timbers. The foundation and beams of a house are more important than its appearance. The family spirit of Christian faith and love and patience and cheerfulness, in which a home is built, is simply indispensible to good home-making. Unless built upon the Rock, no home can withstand the inevitable storms.

And a family altar means an altered family.

"Rooftree" is a familiar synonym for a home. Basic to the thought of family dwelling is the idea of shelter and protection. The wise builder looks well to the roof, that it may last and neither leak nor catch fire. God himself is the covering of the family of His children.

The Many Rooms.

In the simple life of the Orient, most of the population dwells in houses or tents of one room. We have got beyond that; too far beyond it, perhaps, for the "living room," where all the family daily gather, is not a factor in all modern houses. Without one room of common resort and assembly, be it kitchen, diningroom or parlor, the best family life can scarcely be maintained. Here, with games and reading and talk, and all the forms of fireside friendliness, the family spirit and traditions and memories grow. It is here and thus that the family withstands the manifold lure of all forms of outside entertainment; for the living room should be the crown and proof of the home-making skill of father and mother. Here it is that the greatest happiness of earth is to be found.

A Guest room there should be in the Christian home, for how else can it be "given to hospitality?" This does not necessitate a special chamber, stiff and formal and cold; for the humblest home may share its life, in truest hospitality. Breadth of vision, enlarged sympathy, and quickened imagination come into the family circle where the stranger is entertained. Jesus himself loves to go with His friends into homes where they are welcomed: and the Emmaus Guest is often revealed in the breaking of the bread.

Bethany knew the Master better than Nazareth.

Kitchen represents, in the Christian home, Providence and the answered Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." In big cities it is a fashion to dwell in apartments and patronize the delicatessen store for food, but that comports ill with genuine home life. A real kitchen, wherein the homemaker works and the children learn lessons not taught in books, belongs in the normal conception of the family.

Bed chambers stand for rest and seclusion, and the shut door which testifies to the sanctity of individual life and its claims to privacy. Everybody should have a room wherein he may obey the Scripture, "When thou has shut thy door." Prayer and meditation and the cultivation of the inner life are symbolized by the chamber of the soul's seclusion.

Wide-Windowed Lives.

Any home built after the specifications laid down in Holy Writ will have many windows. For these represent the life of vision and outlook and human interest. Isolation and lack of concern for our race and our time have no warrant in Scripture. A statesman once said: "I have no interest in individuals," and history remembers that foolish remark to his discredit. God himself is profoundly solicitous for persons. Every friend of His must have a life wide-windowed toward mankind, and ever looking out toward the distant horizons where the fields are already white unto harvest. All the rich world of human affairs and of nature and education belong within the purview of the home that is built in the name of God.

Of course, there must be books and periodicals in the Christian home; printed treasures from the past, and current tidings from the kingdom of heaven in its stately stepping through our moiling, turbulent time. "Give attendance to reading" is a Bible word for the builder of the Christian home. Wise parents provide for the practice of reading aloud in the family circle—a memory that never leaves the children. And the Book itself must have a central place.

Music, abundant in the Bible, and typical of the joy of our faith, should be wrought into domestic structure. The Christian home is a rejoicing home, and not a fretting, nagging, bickering place. Where mother sings to the babies, and the children sing at work and play, and the whole family sing together the deathless hymns of the church, there, we may be sure, Christ himself attends as a frequent guest. He who sang a hymn before His agony must love the singing saints.

The home that is built upon the Book is founded upon a Rock. It will stand and it will prevail. The crown of the centuries and of the civilizations is the Christian home.

The map of the United States is a very irregular checkboard. Though you look all over it, you will find only one place where four states meet at one point. These states are Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Short and Sweet

Such a surprise as Aunt Martha has for all the dear cousins! How she wished you could all have been with her when she opened a letter signed "Happy Heart." Surely it won't take two guesses for any of you to know who that is. We are all so glad that everything has turned out allright and that the misunderstanding is a thing of the past, and now we are as sincere in our best wishes for a happy future as we were in our sympathy when our dear cousin was downhearted and sad. Disappointment in our ideals is one of the most cruel disappointments in life, but when faith and loyalty do not desert us we will always win out in the end—not always will our ideal return to us as Lonely Heart's has, but life will enfold something for us to make life worth while. Friends are invaluable during the dark days and we are so glad that Lonely Heart confided in us so that we could show her how we all love her.

Dear girls and boys, are you going to let W. Va. beat you all? Their letters pour in and we love every one of them but they will graciously move over to make room for the rest if the rest will "show them."

Dreamy Eyes of Pa. had to finish her letter quickly and run away because her apple pies were burning. Now this letter came just at lunch time so Aunt Martha could not resist mentioning the pies. At lunch, Aunt Martha is going to play "pretend" and order a piece of "Dreamy Eye's" pie.

"If you don't find your ideal you will be happier waiting than dissatisfied," writes Pond Lily of Ohio. Many paths of ideal life look bright to her when viewed from afar but possibly after giving them a trial she thinks she might want to pursue some other journey in life in search of happiness as all sides of life have their disadvantages. Perfect contentment with our lot would bring more peace and happiness than anything else. "Cousins come forward and 'spress yourselves." Arthur McIntosh wants good looking cousins to write to him so Pond Lily thinks he must have meant her—but she thinks it is only fair to the rest for Arthur to tell just how handsome he is.

Bonny, old dear, writes from N. C. Her most special message is for Lonely Heart. She assures her that there are just as good boys as the one who broke her heart—(Just as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught). How about that NOW Lonely Heart? Dixie Moonbeam, why don't you come back when little Bonnies ask for you? She loves Woodland Sprite's letter and Arthur McIntosh's description of Grand Canyon—but Oh Arthur—she is trying to tease you by pretending that she is a homely girl since you are so particular about who writes to you.

Undecided Girl from Ohio.—how many good souls have worried over the very same problem you bring to us. "Is it right to join the church before you become a Christian or should one become a Christian first?" Aunt Martha knows what she thinks about it but she wants all the interested cousins to express their views.

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child must work for its living;
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonny and good and gay.

Were you born on Saturday, Haysell? Haysell is a newcomer and wants to hear from some of the boys and girls who earn their own living, so we want to make her feel at home for we are proud of a cousin who takes her father's place and helps support her three small brothers.

"Ideals" are you becoming exhausted? We are beginning to see signs of a "new subject." "Education" are you going to be the choice? Judith of W. Va. very much desires a college education and she plans to work her way through school. As her sentiments harmonize exactly with those of Woodland Sprites she sends her address to her, Myrtle C. Judy, Rough Run, W. Va., and 'as 'opes for a personal correspondence.

To Clean Paint

If the paint is white, do not use yellow soap; use white castile or ivory. Wet a soft cloth in hot suds, wring it so no water will drip, rub the paint up and down with the grain till clean. Rinse and wipe dry.

The Bee Hive geyser in Yellowstone national park is becoming more and more active every season.

BOYS AND GIRLS

**I think the pale blue clouds of May
Drop down and turn to flowers.
—Thomas B. Aldridge.**

Spring Brings Another

Once more among you all a place I would attain, for if at first you do succeed—just try the same again. My friend, Waste Basket will let me in his secret—well I know it—'though he devours the prosy folks he wouldn't touch a poet. Discussing ideals seems to be the order of the while, Perhaps I'd better state my views while that subject is in style. So many worthwhile people here this good old world do make, to choose one more perfect than the rest is a task to undertake. Folks I admire the most are those who do the most for others, like our good Aunt Martha here or like our dads and mothers. My ideal will be wide awake, and trying every minute this world a better place to make because she's living in it. Maltida Ann, you are very right in what you have to say; the Bible is abandoned quite by the young folks of today. In our high school this ignorance is most astonishing; some mistakes our students make tears to your eyes would bring. They scarcely know who Moses was, or Solomon or Saul; they've heard of Noah and the ark, but that is nearly all. Matilda Ann, come back again and tell us what to do with this illiterate young clan—it's clearly up to you! Before I leave, do any wish that I my age would state? Well, Methuselah's years exceeded mine by nine hundred forty-eight. The April showers, birds and flowers are yours now to enjoy, I wish you many pleasant hours—Your Happy Mountain Boy.

Day Dreamer Responds.

Through a mistake in my recent letter I promised never again to appear upon the Peace Page, but since it was made unintentionally, I have ventured once more to ask Aunt Martha for a little space wherein I may say to Lonely Heart that I sympathize very much with her in regard to her separation from the man she loved but that I am strongly opposed to the idea that one can ever be happy with a husband that they do not love. Someone has said "That love in marriage can not live or subsist unless it be mutual; and where love can not be there can be left of wedlock nothing but the empty husk of an outside matrimony as undelightful and unpleasing to God as any other kind of hypocrisy." Like Lonely Heart, I once had dreamed of a loving husband and a happy home, but God saw fit to frustrate our plans of the future, therefore my dreams have never yet been fully realized as hoped for, but unless I meet a man that I think possesses an interior constitution of soul similar to my own and is of similar age, taste, mode of thought and feeling; one who enjoys what I enjoy, dislikes what I dislike and condemns what I condemn, not for the purpose of agreeing with me but of his own free will, I shall continue to live the quiet life I am now living. Brier Rose, I earnestly hope that you may soon meet the right man. I, too, have known the utter loneliness and heart hunger that you spoke of in your recent letter. E. Z. Mark, I do not think that any true woman would ever love a man alone for his beauty of face and form or dislike him for the mere lack of it. Arthur McIntosh, your letters are very interesting, come again. Bachelor Billy, it isn't any wonder you are a bachelor the way you can scold the girls. Keystone Bachelor, don't get offended and desert us for should you leave our delightful page, others might follow your example and we haven't a cousin to lose. Now, I must go before Aunt Martha tells me to, for I'd hate dreadfully for her to give me one of her thorough scoldings so to prevent, I say adieu to all.—Day Dreamer.

Fragrance from Brier Rose.

Lonely Heart, I am afraid we each misunderstood the other's letter. My lover did not tell me that he no longer loved me or that someone else was more dear to him. He did not give me a full explanation at the time he requested his freedom, but since writing my other letter to the Blade, I have learned his reason. You would have to know him as I do to understand, but he did what he believed to be best for us both. The bright hopes and dreams I once cherished are now "ashes of roses," but I am hoping that beauty may yet spring from them. I may seem selfish in desiring happiness when he is lonely, but I can add nothing to his life by remaining true to the old love between us, and because he feels it his duty under the existing circumstances, to tread life's way alone I do not feel it incumbent upon me to do the same. There is enough unhappiness in the world without our making needless sacrifices, I do not mean that because Fate has crossed the lot I craved that I shall accept the next offer of marriage I may chance to get. My ideals are as high as they were before and the man I marry must be worthy of my regard and respect. He must be congenial, as I do not believe that even love can bridge the gulf of incongeniality. I must be sure that I would be happier to spend my life with him than to go my way alone. We know that love sometimes comes a second time to the same heart. Dear Lonely Heart, I hope all may yet be well between you and your lover, but if not, I believe that there is still happiness in store for you. You may be plain, little Woodland Sprite, but you have a beautiful soul and I am proud to clasp your hand and claim you for a friend. Arthur McIntosh, I thought of sending you my address, but I was sure you had been showered by petals from so many brighter blossoms that poor, shy little Brier Rose would be quite lost sight of. I hope you will visit us again soon and tell us more about your travels. I would be glad to see the poem "Where the West Begins" in our Poet's Corner. Poetry is a never failing source of pleasure and inspiration to me. You would not suspect a brier rose of a wish to sail away on the wings of the wind and visit lands afar, would you? This one dreams of it sometimes—Dreams sweet though impossible of fulfillment; but the same God who made the royal fleur-de-lis to "stand in glowing sunshine," fashioned the modest brier rose to "hide in woods instead," so I am content to bl m in my small plot, knowing that I can give fragrance to gladden a few who chance to discover the flower "deep in the woodland born." We are all flowers in God's garden and none of us need waste our "sweetness on the desert air," as "God gives us all some small, sweet way to set the world rejoicing," and though we may accomplish no great work, if we do our best for the Master and our fellowmen we need not feel that we have blossomed in vain.—Brier Rose.

Invalid Cooking

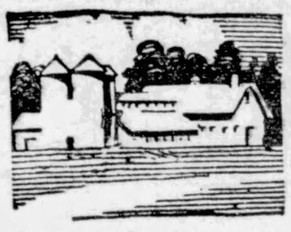
Serving an invalid's tray. Take special care in setting the tray. Cover with a spotless traycloth or dinner napkin, folding same, if it is larger than the tray, that it may come just over edge. Avoid a fringed cloth as it is apt to prove annoying. Select the daintiest china, finest glass and choicest silver, making changes as often as possible. One flower laid across the napkin will often give much pleasure.

MRS. HAYDOCK SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

Followed Advice of Her Druggist's Wife and Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I was in bed with a female trouble and inflammation and had four doctors but none of them did me any good. They all said I would have to have an operation. A druggist's wife told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took 22 bottles, never missing a dose and at the end of that time I was perfectly well. I have a six room flat and do all my work. My two sisters are taking the Compound upon my recommendation and you may publish my letter. It is the gospel truth and I will write to anyone who wants a personal letter."—Mrs. E. H. HAYDOCK, 6824 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved Mrs. Haydock from an operation we cannot claim that all operations may be avoided by it,—but many women have escaped operations by the timely use of this old fashioned root and herb medicine.



RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

AT MONTICELLO— The Home of Jefferson

April 9, 1921, Rural Welfare editor had occasion to be in Old Virginia. We stopped off at Charlottsville. We went out to Monticello, the famous home of Thomas Jefferson on the top of a mountain.

A New York City Jew now owns the place. He charges 50 cents to see the grounds and the house, which is kept in only partial repair. The house is three miles out from the city. A rough and rugged road must be traveled to reach it. Yet in the old days, thousands climbed the mountain because Thomas Jefferson was on the summit.

His grave is on the mountain side not far from his home. A modest monument marks the place where his body lies. Other graves are within the little cemetery, enclosed by a heavy iron fence.

Born April 13, 1743. Died July 4, 1826, just 50 years after he had signed the Declaration of Independence which he had written.

Had a wife and six children. His wife died while quite young. On her deathbed she asked Mr. Jefferson not to give her children a stepmother. He promised. He never married again.

Debts and guests kept him poor. His first office was justice of the peace. He was a good fiddler. He resigned his seat in congress to take a seat in his state legislature. Mighty few congressmen of today would do such a thing.

Mr. Jefferson was a good neighbor and treated rich and poor alike. He smashed all customs of royalty and aristocracy. He is reported to have gone from the White House to the Capitol building to deliver his address to congress, riding a brood mare with sucking colt tagging along behind.

When a candidate for the legislature he used lunch and punch for bait for all the voters who came to see him in his home. This was the custom of the times.

In 1824 Lafayette visited him at his countain home. He invented the mold-board plow and introduced the threshing machine. He was the father of our money and is the Daddy of our Dollar. He asked for credit on his tombstone for three things. Author of the Declaration of Independence; author of the law granting religious liberty to all, and third, the father of the University of Virginia. His wishes were obeyed.

RED LIGHTS FLASH— The Toll of Poor Schools

Mr. School Superintendent, you will have to meet the issue and answer a serious question.

Universities and colleges have found more failures among students who entered college last autumn than they have ever found before. These young men and women have failed. They could not make the grade.

Mr. Superintendent, we have increased your salary from time to time until today you are the best paid public servant on our payroll. We have increased the pay of your teachers beyond a price that they can earn at any other work.

Mr. Superintendent, we have builded great temples to the cause of education. We have consolidated and centralized schools. We have bought the most modern and the most expensive furniture, fixtures and equipment of all kinds for your help in training and teaching boys and girls.

Now comes the university and the college and testify that the public schools are well nigh a failure in teaching efficiency and in thoroughness. What have you to say?

Mr. Superintendent, you have argued that higher salaries and better school houses would enable you to do better work. What is your excuse when the public and the parent tell you that the work of our common schools and the work of our high schools is not as good by 50 per cent as it was when we paid lower salaries and had porer school houses?

Do you realize that you are party to a tragedy and a calamity? Is it your fault or the fault of others?

Do you realize that it is mighty discouraging to the young man or the young woman to go to college a year and then have the one word "Failure" written in red letters across the record of their life?

Can you measure up what that year of lost time and expense means to any young man or young woman? Can you guess what that extra expense has been to father and mother to keep that son or daughter in the college for a year and then have the verdict of "Failure" sent to them from the college authorities?

Have our public schools and our well paid superintendents been neglecting school efficiency for petty politics and playing the game of some poltical boss who wants to perpetuate himself in party power?

The standards of our colleges are said not to be so much more difficult to reach than formerly. The college and university heads say that the fault lies with the lax and poor teaching in our public school.

The college should not put its ears of corn so high upon the stalk that they can not be reached by students who go to college. What will be the result of these failures. One university reports that two out of every three students who entered last September have failed to make the passing grade and are now in gloom and despair.

Mr. and Mrs. Parent it is up to you to think about this condition. Have you permitted your children to go to picture shows, parties and be interested in everything but schools?

Have you ever talked to your superintendent of schools about your boy or girl's work in the schools? Do you have teachers who take a real interest in the school? Do you have a teacher that is qualified to teach school? Get busy. Be on your own side and the side of your child. Right now is the most important period of that child's life.

The lack of scholarship on the part of the teacher is the greatest menace to our public schools today. Wake up. Demand value received for the money you pay for schools. See that you do your full share to help get this result.

Do it now.

THE TREE DOCTOR— Better Than the Butcher

What is a good fruit tree worth to you? What is a noble shade tree worth to you? Do you not have one or more trees in mind that you regard as friend or friends to you?

We have just received a letter from a tree doctor. In it are some good suggestions. Among other things he says:

"A tree has no means of telling you when it is in trouble unless your eyes are trained to see the disease or indications of disease and decay to which it has fallen heir. When a tree is afflicted it will often continue to put out its leaves every spring and fight for existence, all the while going from bad to worse."

How many of our Rural Welfare readers can detect disease in fruit or shade trees? Many a shade tree is more valuable than a fruit tree. If its location is right and fits into our home surroundings, we would not sell it at any price.

How many of our readers know where to find a competent tree doctor? Almost anybody can butcher a tree and murder it. Only a few can doctor and cure tree diseases. Trees like teeth start with little spots of decay. These grow, unless cared for, until the tree and the teeth are in very bad condition, sometimes too bad to mend.

Save the trees while you have them. You may die before you can grow a new crop of shade and shelter. Do it now. Qualify yourself or get a good tree Doc.

TOO MANY LAWS— Repeal Two, Enact One

"We have an epidemic of law and laws. The more laws the more officers and the more expense and the more lawbreaking. Lawmakers would be wise to make habit of repealing two laws every time they enact one new law. In due time the wisdom of this policy would prove itself."

These remarks were made to Rural Welfare by a man who had served several terms in his state legislature and who is now a lawmaker. We are inclined to think he is right.

We do have an epidemic of lawmaking. Not even lawyers can keep up with the procession. They do not know what the law is from one day to another. They have to look up the report of the legislature for each year and then wait until the legislature adjourns before they can safely advise a client and then the lawyer will tell his customer: "I do not know what the courts will say about this law. It may be declared null and void if it is tested in the courts."

This is a fact. The courts cannot keep up with the lawmakers. Too many laws are made in haste. When they get cold they are often the very reverse of what was wanted.

If we made less laws and obeyed the law as the courts have passed upon them, our country would be doing business on a safer policy than it is now. Less law and better laws and honest enforcement are needed.

BAKED ICE CREAM— Cold Weather Chunks

This is the first time in a long time that April came before March. Feed the cows timothy hay—it's good for race horses.

Don't have many windows in the barn—the hired man might look out.

Since county agents came on earth more farmers are growing pure bred live stock—they had to do something to offset the agent.

Anti-saloon leaders deny that prohibition is making drug fiends—it is making expert home brew fiends.

On the average, 118 trains must jump the track to kill one man. It takes 32 collisions to kill one person. It only takes two and one-half smashups at crossing to cause one death—Stop—Look—Listen—is one way to keep your friends from taking a last look at you.

Shippers say freight rates are high. Railways say rail wages are high. Labor men says retail food and clothing prices are high and they must have enough pay to feed and cloth their families. The public says it's time for the shipper, the railway and the labor men to unite in an invitation to the merchant to come down to sea level on prices along with the rest of us. The war is over. We all had a joy ride in high prices.

Eighteeen hundred railways report to and are under Interstate Commerce Commission control. Of these companies, 200 annually earn over $1,000,000 each. These 1,800 companies have a combined main track mileage of 265,000 miles, which would reach more than 10 times around the world at the belly. They own 2,400,000 freight cars; 69,000 locomotives and 57,000 cars for passenger service. All this represents twenty billion dollars investment and a vast army of wage earners.

A road hog would prefer a front seat in hell to standing room in heaven or in a taxpayers' meeting.

The cigaret is the pulse of the times. The more cigarets smoked the better the times. The more of each cigaret that is smoked, the harder the times. Watch the play. It is a sure sign either way.

Some dunce said that you cannot put a war tax stamp on a soft drink, but you pay for the stamp and the drink just the same. It's an honest soft drink peddler who turns all the tax pennies into Uncle Sam's till. Good night.

THE SMALL ROOM— Of a Great Poet

"The small room of a great poet." Rural Welfare editor stood before a little room, bearing the number "13." Above the door was the legend we have quoted. There also was the name of Edgar Allen Poe. This was the room he used while a student at the University of Virginia, at Charlottsville, Va.

We were visiting this famous old seat of learning at which so many students have attended. It is a great picture. Thomas Jefferson was a great architect. For a hundred years it has been an inspiration to the youth from far and near.

Poe was a strange mixture. He won a place well nigh at the head of the class among American poets. He was not a money maker. His famous poem, The Raven, has been printed and read wherever the English language is spoken. It will stand for centuries as a gem. Poe got $10 for it.

After his wife died, Poe was heartbroken and he expressed his sadness and emotions in a poem to her known as Annabel Lee.

Here are four lines of this poem which indicate its pathos:

"And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee."

BABIES THAT ROT— Paris Thows Them Away

Billy Sunday is camping on the trail of society women and other women who refuse to raise children.

Mr. Sunday says that America is fast becoming as criminal as France in this respect. France, especially Paris, murders more babies than any other country or city.

In one year 10,600 dead babies were fished out of the mouth of the sewers of Paris. There is no doubt but what many others are disposed of in some other ways.

Is Mr. Sunday right? Is America doing the same thing to babies that France is doing—murdering them.

Sunday says there are 60,000 girls ruined each year in America. This means 5,000 each month. A woman can rise higher and be better than a man. A woman can sink lower and be worse than any man.

Sunday tells girls not to try to do half the courting and not to hang out their sign, "Husband Wanted—Quick." This is the poorest and surest way not to get a good husband.

Sunday has no use for a woman who wants to spend her husband's money, love dogs, smoke cigarets, shake dice, play cards for money, and do a lot of tango and turkey trots instead of being a mother and raising children and being a real home maker.

Sunday says, "I would rather be an old maid and have dogs and cats for company than to marry and be yoked to some profane, whisky soaked, jug-handled husband who is expert at sucking cigarets.

No woman should ever marry an infidel. She and he will not do team work long and both will regret being hitched together.

Mr. Sunday talks plain. Everybody can understand just what mark he is shooting at. Think of the babies that are thrown away to rot.

COST OF PLAYTHINGS— May Be Overdone

Neighbor Jones had money and kids. He was an easy mark. The kids had him under full control and he did not know it. The kids also knew that their father had plenty of money. Their chief duty was to coax him to spend some of this money.

There were other kids in the neighborhood. Their fathers did not have a lot of money to spend on playthings. When neighbor Jones bought things for the Jones kids, that started a drive by all the other kids on their fathers and mothers to buy something just as good or better than the Jones kids had.

There's a lot of human nature in a community, just the same as there is in a human being. Every boy and every girl have a right to have a good time while they are young. But this good time should not teach them to spend money needlessly.

Parents who can afford to buy almost anything their children want ought to consider what the effect will be on those youngsters who can not have everything they want. Playthings may be overdone and cause little feuds that do not bring good dividends to parents or children.

THE EGG BASKET— Breakage Is Big Toll

A New York paper pays: "One million, two hundred thousand dollars is the tidy sum paid during the year 1920 by the American Railway Express Co. to shippers or receivers of eggs in settlement of claims for egg breakage.

"With eggs at 50 cents a dozen, this big sum of money means 24,000,000 broken eggs paid for by the Express Co. This does not represent all the egg breakage in the country.

"The annual egg production in the United States is estimated to be worth one and one-quarter billion dollars. The old hen is a big institution when you get her all together.

"One of the big problems of the egg industdy is a means of packing to insure safety in shipping and handling. Millions of eggs come from China. Very few of them are ever broken owing to the superior methods of packing.

"Strange as it may seem less eggs are broken when shipped by freight car than when shipped by express. In some instances fraud claims for egg breakage have been made and paid. These have been discovered and stopped."

CITY AUTOS WIN— Paved Roads for Society

Rural Welfare has just received a letter from a government officeholder in Washington to the effect that the city automobile clubs have won a long sought victory. Federal aid money appropriated by congress is to be used to pave roads between the big cities.

The farm bureau and other farm organizations have apparently not lifted their voice against this action or in favor of good market roads from farm to market. The city fellows run the city and the farm.

We recently heard a farmer say that leadership is found in the towns and cities and not in the country. We are inclined to think this is true. There are many examples where the town runs the country and to good advantage to the country.

The town is better organized than the country and the town will get the favors when road dollars are spent. Washington is getting more and more power and control over states, over cities, schools, roads and the general run of government. Think it over.

AN ENGLISH BULL— Amuses Us Yankees

An Englishman came to Americ to lecture at $1,000 per hour. H was a "nut." Some who heard hi said he was a "boob." He said: "I am one of those famous Englishme who cannot lecture—and do." At th end of his hour talk, his audienc agreed with his first statement.

This foreign guy went to Oma and got a thousand silver dollars fo a 60-minute gas attack. The schoo teachers coaxed him to come. No they are mad becaues this thousand dollar "nut" said, "When ignoranc enters, common sense goes out. Omaha pedogogs are debating whic is better, to have an education o common sense. They want to murde der the English nut for raising thou question.

We wonder whether he was righ about that question of common se and education as we pay for and g today. A lot of folks will be glad the "nut" came if for no other purpose than just to raise the very question which he did in Omaha.

He said, "Everybody loves me, bu nobody likes me." The Oma teachers will crack him if they ever get a chance. Yes, he took one thousand dollars of Omaha money when he left that city. Queer how some "nuts" will prosper and how "suckers" will bite.

CATHOLICS FIGHT BILL— Smith-Towner Federal Aid

The Smith-Towner bill is pending in congress. It provides for a department of education with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's cabinet. It provides for an appropriation of one hundred million dollars, with which to do five things, viz.: 1—Removal of illiteracy. 2—Education of immigrants. 3—Public school education. 4—Preparation of teachers. 5—Such other matters as the secretary may deem wise.

The Christian Century says the Catholics oppose the bill because they believe it is aimed at parochial schools and takes away from the parent the right to say how the child shall be educated.

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ESIRES NEW NEGRO POLICY

orgia Governor Says Time Has Come to Change Black's Treatment.

Governor Dorsey made reply to two criticisms directed at him since his publication of a list of 135 alleged cases of mistreatment of negroes in Georgia and declared "the negro has been subjected to mistreatment in Georgia and the time has come to inaugurate a new policy if we are to retain our own respect and maintain our position as a civilized people before the world."

Since 1855, the governor said, there have been 415 negroes lynched in Georgia.

The replies were made to Judge E. P. Shirley and Solicitor General M. L. Felts of the superior court of Toombs circuit of Warranton, and to Judge E. H. Searey of the superior court of Flint circuit, Griffin. One charge, denied by Judge Searey, was that a superior court judge had promised before the trial that a negro should be sent to the chain gang.

The governor declared the report of his investigator gave "a detailed account of the shooting up of the negro's home when only his wife and small children were in it."

In replying to the statement by Judge Shirley and Solicitor Felts, in regard to the alleged whipping of Oscar Edwards, a negro, by a small group of whites, the governor said:

"I should have been derelict in my duty as governor if I had failed to direct your attention specifically to this case as it was reported to me.

"You say that the cause of the beating of Oscar Edwards was the use by the negro of an oath, one which no southern white man accepts. I am sure that you will agree with me that the true spirit of the Anglo-Saxon to which you refer with a pride in which I share, calls for the resentment of such an insult at the time when given, and never justifies waiting for the cover of the night to go in a mob, however small, to beat the giver of the insult."

Railway Executives Defend Rates on Freight at Hearing

With a defense of present freight rates and a test against the conduct of the government during federal control of railroads the railroad executives opened their case when the senate interstate commerce commission began a probe of the entire railroad situation.

"Freight rates are not responsible for business depression," declared Julius Krutschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, first witness for the railroad executives. It was a general deflation and fall in prices from the heights to which they had been driven by war conditions that has caused a stagnation of business throughout the world.

"The government having strangled the railroads into something like bankruptcy at last removed its hands and permitted a sudden increase in rates that should have been gradual and started at least 12 years ago," said Krutschnitt. "We should bear in mind and circulate widely the president's epigram: 'More business in government and less government in business.' The difficulties with the railroads is excessive operating expenses and abnormal amount of these expenses is the cost of labor."

Claims Plumbers Were Gougers in Work During War

Members of the Master Plumbers' association have been accused of profiteering on government war contracts.

The charge was made by former Commander Elliott C. Brown of the Naval Reserve force, in testimony before the legislative committee investigating building combines.

While he was supervising construction of barracks at Fort Washington in Brooklyn during the war, Mr. Brown said he discarded five bids from members of the association because they were double the estimated cost of the work. He had discovered, he said, that the lowest bidder already had received permission from the city to do the work and had purchased material for the job before the bids were opened. Later he let the job to an independent for half the money bid for by the association members.

Got Wreath, Not Dead

After receiving a beautiful floral wreath from his fellow members on the jury who believed him dead, A. E. French of Detroit, walked into the court and thanked them, but assured them positively that he was alive and kicking. When he did not appear for duty the report spread that he had died.

ONE CAT THAT WON'T COME BACK

OHIO CITIES AND TOWNS WILL GET 75 GERMAN FIELD GUNS

Seventy-five field guns and howitzers comprise Ohio's share of big-gun war trophies to be distributed throughout the state as soon as the Kahn bill, recently introduced in the house, is enacted into law.

Under the provisions of this measure, each state is to be apportioned guns in corresponding ratio to the number of armed men it contributed to the forces of the United States during the world war.

Distribution within the state is to be made by senators and representatives on the basis of regulations to be formulated by Secretary of War Weeks.

Since congress reconvened there has been a flood of special bills authorizing the donation of German cannon and captured war materials to thousands of cities and villages throughout the United States.

Chalmers Busy.

Representative Charles J. Thompson of Defiance and W. W. Chalmers of Toledo have been the champion cannon-bill introducers of the Ohio delegation. They have put into the house hopper bills authorizing the war department to donate "one German cannon" to practically every city, village and hamlet of their respective districts.

All these measures, however, are futile in view of the provisions of the bill introduced by Chairman Kahn, of the house military affairs committee. It is taken for granted that this bill will be passed and the trophy distribution made on a strictly pro-rata basis according to the number of troops furnished by each state and local subdivision.

With a total of 243,548 men in the army and navy during the war, or 5.11 per cent of the grand total, 4,764,071, Ohio is entitled to 5.11 per cent of the available war trophies.

Of the 75 guns and howitzers to which Ohio is entitled on this basis, 20 are of 75 milimeter caliber, 23 of 105 milimeter caliber, 2 of 135 milimeter caliber, 23 of 150 milimeter caliber and 7 of 210 milimeter caliber.

To Get Trench Mortars.

Besides these, Ohio is entitled to 37 trench mortars, of the following calibers: 21 of 75 mm., 7 of 170 mm. and 9 of 245 mm.

Among the smaller articles available for Ohio are the following: 3,585 rifles, 521 machine guns, 2,515 bayonets and scabbards, 113 assorted arm insignia, 59 machine gun badges, 536 wound badges, 256 large feed bags, 133 assorted bits, 146 machine gun belt boxes, 8,516 assorted belt buckles and hooks, 317 machine gun water cans, 472 assorted canteens, 369 cases, 117 medical chevrons, 707 assorted food containers, 108 assorted covers, 128 grain sack fillers, 34 folding forks and spoons, 75 grenade throwers, 306 assorted halters, 310 assorted helmets, 369 ornamental eagle helmets, 14 machine gun repair kits, 12,780 helmet side ornaments, 4,910 assorted saber knots, 346 fur-covered knapsacks, 248 plain knapsacks, 30 Uhlan lances, 84 trench lanterns, 16 body armor plates, 33 picket ropes, 20 flexible handled saws, 34 spurs, 268 assorted stirrups, 21 surcingles, 29 blow torches, 39 assorted harness traces, 364 trimmings for helmets, 1,040 empty 150 mm. shells, 2,090 empty 170 mm. shells, 281 brass cartridge cases.

Friends of China Against Schurman as U. S. Minister

A bitter fight is to be made by American friends of China to prevent, if possible, the confirmation of President Harding's nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell university, as minister to China.

"The nomination of Schurman, because of his pro-Japanese speeches and stand, came as a bombshell to all true friends of China," said Guy M. Walker, financier, and authority on Chinese and eastern questions and a confidant of the Chinese government.

"President Harding, I feel sure, has been duped.

"You will remember that Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, formerly was a professor of political economy at Cornell university. He long has been a friend of Dr. Schurman. Dr. Alfred Sze, the present Chinese minister to Washington, also attended Cornell.

"Chinese officials and friends charge that Dr. Sze has made no report of the pro-Japanese attitude of Dr. Schurman to the Peking government. However, a storm is brewing."

Walker furnished a copy of a letter that George B. Lockwood, Republican editor and former state committeeman from Indiana, sent President Harding May 7, reading in part:

"If this information, (charges of pro-Japanese sentiments of Dr. Schurman is correct, and it comes to me from strong friends of China, his appointment would, in my opinion, be a calamity, in view of the fact that America is the one friend that China is able to rely upon, against the aggressions of the Japanese government."

Walker named several Republican senators who would challenge Dr. Schurman's appointment

Marconi Expects to Span Atlantic by Wireless Phone

Signor Marconi, inventor of wireless, pins his faith to transatlantic telephonic communication by wireless instead of by cable, despite the recent successful experiments in America in connecting Cuba with the mainland in a telephone circuit extending 5,000 miles.

"I still think," he said, "that the only satisfactory method of telephoning across the Atlantic is by wireless. At present we can only do a short distance by cable telephone—from London to Paris is as far as we can do now. In attempts to communicate with Spain we have failed. Up to 100 to 200 miles of cable it works. With 1,000 miles or more of cable it won't work.

"Wireless telephony, of course, has not yet been developed to the same extent as the wire telephone, but it is being rapidly improved. We have not done anything like 5,000 miles thus far. We have spoken successfully from London to Rome and we have got words through to America, but not in a commercial or practical way. At present there are certain disturbances of the waves in space, the cause of which has not yet been discovered."

U. S. AUTO MANUFACTURERS ARE FACING POOR EXPORT BUSINESS

Big automobile manufacturers who are now endeavoring, after partial or total shutdowns, to resume operations on a large scale, are facing a serious problem in the startling decline in American export business in the last few months due to restrictions of foreign credits.

The seriousness of this difficulty may be seen from statistics just compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce for its 1921 issue of "Facts and Figures," which show that, while all previous sales, production and registration figures were smashed by the automotive industry in 1920, exports not only kept pace, but increased from 4 per cent in 1919 to 7½ per cent in 1920. Out of a total of 2,205,197 vehicles produced in the United States last year, including both passenger and motor trucks, nearly 171,000 were exported, or twice the number sent to foreign buyers in the preceding year.

Lose Big Orders.

But with the foreign credit stringency at the critical point to which it has come, buyers from other countries are no longer able to place orders in the same quantities. Instances can be found on every hand of losses of big orders because the American manufacturers cannot finance them. Especially in view of the fact that the big factories are working only to meet the daily demands of their dealers, the effect of a large curtailment in a branch of their business that meant more than seven per cent of its total last year, is evident.

Export agents and sales managers in the automotive industry are asking themselves what they are going to do if they are to regain and maintain the record-breaking level of last year's business. Most of them are turning, as the only apparent solution, to the extension of long-term credits to American manufacturers and foreign buyers under the plan recently authorized by congress in the passage of the Edge act.

A survey of the automotive field made by the committee on organization of Foreign Trade Financing corporation, the largest of the corporations being formed under the Edge law to foster foreign trade through the extension of these long-term credits, shows that the value of exports in this field in 1920 was $383,676,437, an increase of more than $175,000,000 over 1919. Included in this total are figures for passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles, parts, gas tractor engines and tires.

Great Advances Made

Wonderful advances were made by American cars all over the world. The survey showed that the 26 Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries increased their purchases 103 per cent, with the result that 27 per cent of all exports went to these countries. Australia presents one of the most favorable export fields, having taken a great number of American cars in 1920, as did England, Canada and India. Practically 90 per cent of all automobile importations of Greece were American make.

With such widespread markets having taken American motor products in such vast quantities, the export agents are emphasizing the necessity of helping foreign buyers through the extension of long-term credits so that American cars may lose nothing in prestige during the period of readjustment in the next few years. American motor vehicle manufacturers fear nothing in their home markets from foreign makers, but they realize they must be wary of competition of foreign manufacturers in foreign fields.

Secretary Mellon Is Best Listetner in Administration

Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon is rated about the best listener in the Harding administration. Scores of senators and representatives go daily to his office in behalf of job-seeking constituents, but they go away with mighty little light on their constituents' chances.

Senator Willis recently went to the treasury department and made a long and eloquent appeal to Mellon in behalf of Major R. A. Haynes of Hillsboro, candidate for appointment as United States prohibition commissioner. Mellon treated him cordially and graciously, but left without much information as to the success of his mission.

"What impression did you get from your talk with the secretary?" he was asked by a waylaying reporter.

"What impression did I get?" Willis repeated. "Why I got the very distinct impression that I am for Major Haynes."

Mentally Infants

Figures show that 61 out of 166 women examined after receiving sentences in women's court have the mentality of a child of 12. This is being used as an argument to urge that prisoners be subjected to mental tests before being sentenced.

A pipe's a pal packed with P. A.!

Seven days out of every week you'll get real smoke joy and real smoke contentment—if you'll get close-up to a jimmy pipe packed with cool, delightful, fragrant Prince Albert!

You can chum it with a pipe—and you will—once you know that Prince Albert is free from bite and parch! (Cut out by our exclusive patented process!) Why—every puff of P. A. makes you want two more! You can't resist such delight!

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Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top.

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the national joy smoke

PRINCE ALBERT

OPPOSES G. O. P. CUT IN SOUTH

Hilles Wants Full Delegation From South at 1924 Republican Convention.

Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman from New York and former national committee chairman, voiced opposition to any effort to revise downward the south's representation at the national convention in 1924—a subject which will be up for consideration when the committee meets in Washington, June 8.

He also proposed a new plan for representation at the convention, based upon increasing the number of delegates from Republican strongholds, but maintaining the present representation from southern states.

He said there is no occasion "for a further surgical operation in the south," particularly as the party there has gained by leaps and bounds and deserves encouragement.

New System Proposed.

"Unless some member of the committee has devised a more reasonable method of representation," he said, "we should, I think, provide in the call for the convention of 1924, that each state elect four delegates at large; each congressional district one delegate; each district which cast 10,000 votes or over for Mr. Harding one additional delegate, and make an entirely new provision for the election of still another delegate, or three in all, from every congressional district which was so robust in its Republicanism in 1920 as to top the 30,000 mark.

"The number of delegates which this plan would add to the convention cannot now be estimated. Certainly, it would not add so many as to make the convention unwieldy.

"It is clear that the districts which gave Mr. Harding more than 30,000 votes lie in the North and West. The states in which the party is in an anaemic condition would not benefit from the proposed new rule. The advantages of the plan are that the great Republican districts would become more potent in the councils of the party, that we would obviate the claim that the south is to be too much represented for, manifestly, the influence of the North and West will be increased without giving offense and without retarding the growth of the Republican sentiment in any state and what is more important, it will be possible for the party to recognize the desire and the right of women to participate in nominating conventions.

Women Can't Get In.

"In many of the districts it is most difficult to induce men who are candidates for delegates to retire in favor of women. This is particularly true in districts where men have acquired the habit of attending conventions and have become effective spokesmen. They are hardy quadrennials. The women find it impossible to encroach upon the traditional right of these men to serve in a representative capacity.

"As the women advance in the mastery of the problems of practical politics and of statecraft they will be entitled to participate actively in conventions and only by enlarging our numbers can we make their participation three years hence practically possible."

Harding Hopes to See End of Wars Between Nations

The hope was expressed by President Harding in an address at a banquet of the National League of Masonic clubs, that he would see the day when men in responsible positions speaking for their people, "could gather around a conference table to adjust their disputes."

"If the peoples of the world can only understand each other," he said, "and if men in authority can only face each other in speaking for the several peoples of the world, there will never be another conflict to block the progress of civilization. Rather than to contemplate a conflict or to enter into one, I would rather sit at a table and settle it in advance."

In suggesting that the problems of reconstruction were more serious even than those of war, the President admonished his audience that "it's up to you to put our Republic on the straightforward track of peace and constructiveness again."

"When we are right we will be helping the whole world to get on the right track again," he said.

ACT WAS TOO REALISTIC; CHARLIE'S PANTS BURN

Charlie Chaplin was painfullly but not seriously burned at his motion picture studio when he fell over an acetylene blow torch which was part of the "set" in which he was working.

His trousers caught fire and he was burned from ankles to waist.

BILL HAYWOOD
DEBS
I HID A PACKAGE OF BUMBLE BEE FUZZ UNDER THE PANAMA CANAL. DO YOU MIND IF I GO LOOK FOR IT?
ALL RIGHT BUT HURRY BACK
FEDERAL PRISON
PLEASE MAY I GO OUT AND LOOK FOR THE END OF A RAINBOW? THERE'S A BIG POT OF GOLD I LEFT THERE THE LAST TIME IT RAINED
THAT SOUNDS LIKE A REASONABLE REQUEST
J. N. Darling

ANY INCIVILITY ON THE PART OF THE ATTENDANTS SHOULD BE PROMPTLY REPORTED.

TRY TO ANSWER THESE QUERIES PROPOUNDED BY THOMAS EDISON

If you are a college man, or woman, and you can't answer Thomas A. Edison's mental teasers then you are "amazingly ignorant."

Mr. Edison's list has been revealed. Recently Mr. Edison said he found college products a sorry lot.

A Cornell honor man saw an ad in a Sunday newspaper six weeks ago. It read something like this:

"Six young college men wanted for manufacturing development work. Need not have technical education. Pay $130 a month to start. Apply Edison, West Orange, N. J."

The Cornell man applied at the plant. Five other young men appeared at the same time. They were received by Mr. Meadowcraft and Mr. Stevenson, well known Edison lieutenants, and turned loose on seventy-eight questions.

Here Is the List

All failed. The Cornell man could answer just half. He has forgotten the text of one question. From him the others were obtained today. They are:

1—Who discovered how to vulcanize rubber?
2—Who invented printing?
3—Who invented the modern paper making machine?
4—Who invented the cotton gin?
5—Who was the most famous maker of violins?
6—Who wrote "Don Quixote?"
7—Who wrote "Les Miserables?"
8—Who wrote the opera "Il Trovatore?"
9—Who was "the father of American railways?"
10—Who was Pizarro?
11—Who was Simon Bolivar?
12—Who was Solon?
13—Who was John Hancock?
14—Who was Hannibal?
15—Who was Paul Revere?
16—Who was Cleopatra, and how did she die?
17—Who discovered the Pacific ocean?
18—Who was the founder of the New York Herald?
19—Where is Labrador?
20—Where is Helena?
21—Where is Tallahassee?
22—Where is Copenhagen?
23—Where is Manchuria?
24—What is the capital of Pennsylvania?
25—Where is Magdalena bay?
26—What is the highest mountain in the world?
27—What is the longest river in the world?
28—What is the greatest depth ever found in the ocean?
29—What is the greatest depth of tide in feet found along the North American coast?
30—Where was Napoleon born?
31—Where was Lincoln born?
32—Of what are violin strings made?
33—What musical instrument do you play?
34—What newspapers and magazines do you read?
35—Of what is porcelain made?
36—What substances are used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid?
37—What are the ingredients of good white paint?
38—How is celluloid made?
39—What is the hardest known wood?
40—What kind of wood is used for ax handles?
41—What kind of wood is used for kerosene oil barrels?
42—In what part of the world does it never rain?
43—Name the countries bordering on France.
44—Where is the largest telescope in the world located?
45—What is a monsoon?
46—How much is a troy ounce of gold worth?
47—At what speed does light travel?
48—What is the best grade of cotton growth?
49—With what substance is radium always associated?
50—How far is the earth from the sun?
51—How far is it by the shortest rail route between New York and San Francisco?
52—How far is it by ordinary oceanic routes between New York and Liverpool?
53—How is leather tanned?
54—How is window glass made?
55—How is artificial silk made?
56—Who discovered the laws of gravitation?
57—Why is the ordinary instrument used in measuring temperature called a Fahrenheit thermometer?
58—Name the three principal alkalis.
59—What is the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal?
60—From what country do we get most of our cork?
61—From what country do we get our borax?
62—From what country do we get our figs?
63—From what country do we get our platina?
64—Where does most of our quicksilver come from?
65—What is the greatest wool producing country in the world?
66—In what state are located our chief copper mines?
67—What is copra?
68—What is used to cut the facets of diamonds?
69—From what city do most of our laundry machines come?
70—From what vicinity do we get most of our codfish?
71—What are felt hats made of?
72—If Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union, what is the next, and the next to that?
73—Where does most of our rubber come from?
74—What is zinc?
75—What is the name of the acid in vinegar?
76—Where are condors found?
77—What fabric is used in auto tires?

CANADA RUSHES GRAIN IN U. S. TO BEAT EMBARGO

Shipments of Canadian wheat are being rushed into the United States through Duluth and Ranier free of duty by shippers who anticipate the signing of the emergency tariff measure by President Harding, the Duluth customs officer reports.

Approximately 816,000 bushels of Canadian grain have been shipped into the United States through this district last month. Ordinary shipments vary from 500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels a season. Since September 1, 1920, when this season opened, 19,863,922 bushels have been shipped in.

WAR VETERANS IN HOUSE UNITE

Solons Organize to Promote Legislation for Ex-Service Men.

Twenty-six members of the house of representatives of 17 different states are veterans of the world war. They have organized for the purpose of unitedly and effectively promoting legislation and securing governmental action for the benefit of former service men.

Roy G. Fitzgerald of Dayton, O., a new member of the house, has been elected president of the organization. He enlisted in the army as a private, served overseas and came back a captain.

It was proposed at first that the veteran legislators form themselves into a separate post of the American Legion, but the idea was abandoned on the grouud that it might cause criticism on the score that it was holding a club over congress to put through its program.

In order that it might not appear to be an exclusive affair, the association voted to admit to membership house members who had served in the Spanish and Civil wars.

The list of the 26 World war veterans in the house by states follows:

New York, Lester Volk, Hamilton Fish, Ogden L. Mills and Thomas J. Ryan; Tennessee, B. Carroll Reece, Joseph Brown and L. A. Scott; Ohio, Roy G. Fitzgerald and John C. Speaks; Texas, Tom Connolly and Marvin Jones; South Carolina, Philip H. Stoll and John J. McSwain; California, Walter F. Lineberger and Phil D. Swing; Pennsylvania, William H. Kirkpatrick; Missouri, Harry B. Hawes; New Jersey, Archibald E. Olpp; Nevada, Samuel E. Arentz; Massachusetts, Louis A. Frothingham and J. J. Rodgers; Maryland, John Phillip Hill; Michigan, Roy O. Woodruff; Mississippi, John E. Rankin; North Carolina, A. L. Bulwinkle; South Dakota, Royal Johnson; Washington, Albert Johnson.

Of the entire list, all but five are new members of the house. King Swope of Kentucky, who was elected to the house to fill a vacancy shortly after his return from overseas, was defeated for re-election last fall.

The only member of the senate who served in the World war is Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia. He was a major in a West Virginia unit and was serving overseas when elected in 1918.

American Tourists Throng Rome and Spend Their Money

"Tenting on the old camp ground" will be the lot of Americans rushing into Rome.

Rome is full, full for months, so the hotel men say. American tourists have captured and occupy it so that others of their countrymen wishing to get in must be spoken for in advance or must pave a golden road for themselves in gratuities to hotel porters and clerks in order to get a place to lay their heads.

"Sorry but we are full. Did you write us? Did you telegraph?" is the constant cry of the functionaries at the hotels. If one cannot answer in the affirmative, sorry indeed is their lot for weary pilgrimages from one hotel to another is the only alternative.

A chance might bring a room "scalper" to one's assistance. This consists in offering a room in a private house for which the daily stipulation is enormous. There was one example where an American paid $10 a night for his room in a private family. The room was only scantily furnished and not modern in its appointments.

Aside from the scarcity of lodgings, Rome seems to have taken on its pre-war tourist attitude. The same vendors of cameos present themselves to the American on his appearance in Rome. The same old faces are seen in the antique shops and the art showrooms. The same beggars occupy their accustomed places, while the same old "blind band" with its full-sighted "drummer," grinds out its unintelligible violin squeaks and clarionet groans. Cab drivers rule the highways, except for a new auto bus line which has superseded the old horse line on the Corso Umberto.

Prices have mounted ten to twenty times what they were in the old days. All the souvenirs are a thousand per cent higher. The art works and antiques have taken a similar leap. "Itching palms" greet the American tourist at every angle. Hotel prices, even when transferred into American money, are two or three times their former level. A room and meals on the American plan costs at least $5 a person, where it used to cost two.

A prejudice against church organs still exists in Scotland

WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD DO WHEN IS WEAK AND NERV

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN SURPRISINGLY INCREASED STRENGTH, ENERGY AND E ANCE IN TWO WEEKS' TI THIS SIMPLE EXPERIME

On account of the terrible wea nervousness and alarming sym which are often produced by starvation of the blood, the s frequently never suspects th cause of her trouble but thi has some other ailment. As a of iron starvation you may from headaches, dizziness, sho of breath or heart palpitation, across the back, loss of memory will power, melancholy or the "blue turbed digestion, loss of appetite, nights, night sweats and so on. In sho do not wait until you go all to pie collapse in a state of nervous prostra eat more spinach and green vegeta take organic iron like Nuxated Iron wi for a while and see what a differ makes. But be sure the iron you tak ganic iron and not metallic iron whic usually take. Metallic iron is iron it comes from the action of strong small pieces of iron, while organic Nuxated Iron is like the iron in yo and like the iron in spinach, lentils apples. Beware of substitutes. Look name "Nuxated" on every package letters N. I. on every tablet. Your will be refunded by the manufacturers do not obtain perfectly satisfactory For sale by all druggists.

I. W. W.'s Discover Haywood Is Shor $35,000 in Fu

Charges that William D. Bill") Haywood fled to Russ escape punishment for a sho of approximately $35,000 in funds of the "defense co tee" of the Industrial W ers of the World, stirred a co tion of the I. W. W. which m Chicago. The charges were by Roy Martin, who succeeded wood as chairman of the com

Martin declared Haywood to keep any systematic acco the committee's funds. Books found in a "terrible state of co sion," Martin said, and auditors called in. It was shortly after auditing of the books began, M declared, that Haywood wen Russia.

"We don't think Haywood will return," Martin said. "Th ganization is busy now tryin raise enough money to make go the bonds which he jumped. will cost us another $15,000."

$$$$$$

ARE THEY COMING—OR GOING! will get them coming your way. Yo become magnetic, dominant, forceful perior, supreme. It is in the po every man and woman in the univ live a higher life. Energy is the basi fundamental. If you have plenty of you also have WILL POWER, COU HEALTH, STRENGTH, PERSONALITY DURANCE, great BRAIN POWER an FICIENCY. The Physical being cannot sibly generate ENERGY. It merely forms it. Increased transformation o ERGY is a new science for the preser of HEALTH. It is absolutely the Key with which to unlock the door and universal OPPORTUNITY. All I TRY IT. So sure am I that this gre cret of transformation will work wonde you, that I am at a great financial sa placing in your hands my book—"The Power of Self"—for the insignificant 50 cents. It tells the secret of Health and great Success. ORDER (Money refunded if dissatisfied). SWANSON, Lenoir, N. C.

CANCE

Its successful treatment without use of knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients to this method. Write for free book. how to care for patients suffering from ca Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, DR. W. O. BYE. Kansas City,

Bumstead's Worm Syr

For 60 Yrs. the standard remedy. never fails. Druggists, general st or mail. 50c bottle. Est. C. A. Vo hees, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

5000 CORD TIRES. NEW $33.00 12,000 mile 30x3½ oversize ply Cord Tires. Sensational value, $ 6,000 mile 30x3 Fabric $9.95, 30x3½, $1 Best pure Gum Tubes, any size, $1.95. ship anywhere C. O. D. inspection before pay. Order or send for list. Try us. L Wholesale, Payne, Ohio.

THIS IRON FREE WRITE TO FOR SPECIAL OF

Men and women are making $10 to $20 a day right in their own town selling Imperial Self-Heated Irons all or part of their spare time. Weight six lbs., beautifully finished, fully guaranteed. Every home using the old-fashioned, stove heated iron will buy one. Burns ten hours at 2c cost. Always hot, no waiting, no hot stove. So simple a child can u Write today for big free offer. A postcard wi

Imperial Brass Mfg. Co. 535 S. RACINE CHICAGO,

FITS NEW TREATMENT FR Stop attacks. Adam Har- mon, Cadmus, Ky. says: "Nothing so much good". Nell Jones, Turin, "Your medicine a Godsend". Write fo Treatment. Send NO money—just name dress Dept. 5 Nervatone, Columbus

WITTE LEVER CONTROLLED Log Saw $125

Engine, Saw, Etc., all complete. From Pittsburgh add $6.80. Ask for Terms. Folder WITTE ENGINE WORKS 2610 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 2610 Empire Pittsburgh

EXICO WON'T GIVE PROTOCOL

esident Obregon to Take Such Steps to Gain Recog- nition.

exico cannot and will not sign ormal protocol as a condition to ognition by the United States, esident Obregon told newspaper n in referring to President Hard- 's policy, as outlined in dis- tches received in Mexico City.

He declined to comment on the icy pursued by the United States ther than declaring he had re- ved letters frequently from ends in Washington, who assured n they "see in President Hard- , Secretary of State Hughes and istant Secretary of State Fletcher, ree men with extremely cordial lings toward Mexico, who appar- ly are inclined to re-establish re- ions between the two countries." Although President Obregon has isted that his government cannot n a formal treaty or protocol it known that an informal ex- ge of communications between two governments, which would tantamount to formal confer- ces, would not be rejected by the exican government. Close friends President Obregon assert he is lling to give the United States y information it desires relative conditions in Mexico. Assurances ve been given as to safeguards d guarantees for foreign invest- nts, and various public declara- ons by President Obregon indicates believes such assurances are ple and sufficient to prove the tion's stability and its right to ognition.

Referring to Great Britain's evi- nt intention to withhold recogni- on until safeguards are given, e foreign office stated that e "Mexican government wishes at times to return all confiscated roperty to its legitimate owners d to pay for damage suffered ring revolutions.

"Not for a moment," the state- ent added, "does the Mexican gov- rnment wish to abrogate its prom- es, much less to appropriate goods longing to another, either a for- gner or a Mexican."

Expect New Silver Camp in Northwest Will Rival Dawson

Mayo, the new silver camp on Lewart river, is destined to de- lop into a larger city than Daw- , according to John Lanning, esh from the bonanza fields.

"The ore at Mayo," said Lanning, s fabulously rich. It runs from 0 to 40,000 ounces to the ton, me of it looking more like solid lver than silver ore. The Guggen- lms are working 22 silver claims. he existence of the ore had been nown for some time, but it caused o sensation because it was feared was merely a surface deposit d not worth the hardships and fficulties of getting it out. The ning work done so far, however, as proved a depth of 600 feet. ow much deeper the vein extends not yet known, but its gets rich- the deeper it goes."

Mayo is 250 miles from Dawson y river and 148 miles overland. he country is still snowbound, but r. Lanning said he expected a tampede of miners from Alaska nd the Yukon rivaling the famous ushes of old Klondike gold days as oon as Spring clears the trails and rees the rivers of ice.

Judge Lindsey to Pay Fine of $500 in Contempt Case

Ben B. Lindsey, judge of Den- r's juvenile court, announced he ould pay a fine of $500 and costs ssessed against him following his onviction on charges of contempt f court. Judge Lindsey's action ill end a five-year controversy.

He was adjudged in contempt by udge John Perry of the district ourt in 1915. Judge Lindsey had efused to divulge what Neal Wright, 14-year-old juvenile court ward, ad told him about the murder of he lad's father. The boy's mother as tried for the murder and ac- uitted.

Judge Lindsey refused to obey the ourt's order because he said if he estified he would be "betraying the onfidence of a child."

Judge Lindsey's fine, and costs mounting to $333, was to be paid ut of his own funds. He declined id proffered by bar associations, oys' clubs, civic and other organiza- ions and individuals.

"I have no regrets," said Judge indsey. "I believe the fight we ade was right. No court will gain ask a juvenile court judge o betray what a child has told im."

Cheer Up! Bald Heads to Vanish

There is hope! Cheer up, you bald paters, for Dr. J. S. Parsegan of New York claims he has perfected a machine which will make a door knob look like a moss bank and put more hair on your head than Rip Van Winkle had on his chin.

Dr. Parsegan, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been fifteen years perfecting the apparatus which will banish the bald headers' row. Recently he has been experimenting on himself and has injected some fifty snips of feminine hair into his head with his electric machine, the main part of which is a fast working needle that thrusts hairs into the epidermis. Dr. Parsegan used feminine hair because it is finer, and the gold needle is so delicate as to require the thinnest strands.

Some of the hair Dr. Parsegan has "sewn" into his head has fallen out and some, he claims, have grown a bit since he began the experiment a month ago. The photo shows Dr. Parsegan sewing hair on a bald-headed patient with his tiny machine.

AGED OHIO SCHOOL TEACHER QUITS AFTER 47 YEARS DUTY

Robert Kirkwood, 71, who began teaching school when a "strong arm and a common school education were the only requirements," has retired on a pension, after 47 years of service in the schools of Champaign county, Ohio.

He has taught three generations in his nearly 50 years of pedagogy. During his first year as teacher, he had D. S. Speece as a pupil. In his last year, a grandchild of Speece was a pupil of his.

"I began teaching when a common school education and a strong arm were the only requirements," Kirkwood said. "It was before the days of normal schools and compulsory education.

"I have seen the 'little red school house' give way to the modern centralized school, with its manual training, domestic science, agriculture, art, and other advanced studies, things not dreamed of when I started to teach, nearly a half century ago.

"I have seen the passing of the days when young farmers were content to take the eighth grade course over and over each winter because that was all the schools afforded, and they took it because there was not much else to do in the winter time. I have seen the long weary miles of trudging give way to truck transport with its comfort and speed.

"Many changes have come, and I have listened to many suggestions, but through it all, I have tried not to forget the fundamentals—the three 'R's.' I may have been a bit old-fashioned, but I have been told I got results."

To teach the boys and girls "to get the most out of each hour" has been the constant aim of Mr. Kirkwood. The school grounds should be as carefully watched as the schoolroom, he asserted.

"Undeserved grades," continued the teacher, "do a great injustice to the pupils receiving them—a hurt from which he or she never may recover. I have never been intimidated in the full performance of my duty, nor has anyone ever interfered with my discipline."

Says Nonpartisan League Is Framing N. Dakota Farmers

Charges that the leaders of the National Nonpartisan league were associated with the I. W. W. and the Socialist party and counter charges that opposition to the league is fostered by "grain gamblers," the insurance companies and other business interests, were made in a debate at Salina, Kansas, between William Langer, former attorney general of North Dakota, league foe, and A. C. Townley, national leader of the league. The question was: "Resolved that the Nonpartisan league program as managed by the Nonpartisan league has been detrimental to the people of North Dakota."

An audience of approximately 1,000 persons, a large part of them farmers, attended the debate.

Langer, the challenger, devoted most of his time to attacks on Townley, who, he declared, was "framing the farmers." He declared Townley had "robbed" the farmers of North Dakota through the formation of the United Consumers' Store Co., a co-operative agency, and that he had a half million dollars in state funds deposited in the Scandinavian-America bank of Fargo, which he knew was insolvent.

Townley in his reply outlined the origin of the league and gave practically all his time explaining the league program in North Dakota. In opening, Langer presented Townley with a check for $100, which he had offered in his challenge. He explained it was posted and could be cashed in two years, with the remark that "that is the kind of checks the Nonpartisan league put into the North Dakota bank as security."

Adamless Eden Is Planned for Girls Who Work

What is described as an "Adamless Eden" is about to be opened in London in the form of a small park where London working girls may rest and meditate undisturbed by young men.

The plan originated with the Metropolitan Public Gardens association which is seeking to obtain for the purpose four acres of waste land near Hyde park.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CHINA OPPOSES RENEWING PACT

Appeals to American Public Opinion Against Anglo-Jap Treaty.

China is seeking the support of public opinion in the United States and the British dominions to prevent the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, Bertram Lenox Simpson, advisor to the president of China and statistician to the Chinese government, declared in a statement made public in New York.

Mr. Simpson, who recently arrived from Canada, where he discussed the treaty question with Premier Meighan and other Canadian officials, said he had been commissioned by the Chinese government as his official spokesman in regard to the treaty. He was instructed, he added, to use his discretion in seeking to create public sentiment against the treaty's renewal on the ground that it tended to give moral support for further encroachments on China.

Mr. Simpson declared that China has sent a special delegate to Paris and Geneva to protest against the inclusion of such a clause in the revised covenant. Mr. Simpson said he was not making an appeal to the people at large for support of the Chinese policy. His instructions were to present China's case to officials of the British colonies, and he added that he had a letter to Secretary of State Hughes.

Farmers Urged to Advertise to Meet Present Problems

Advertising in the newspapers offers a way out of present difficulties for many farmers, in the opinion of students of the farm-marketing problem, of which few of them are taking advantage.

It is noticeable that merchants and manufacturers, although most of them are facing reduced sales and a falling scale of prices, are not cutting down on their advertising. Many of them on the contrary, have increased their expenditures for newspaper space, realizing that this is necessary to counteract the tendency toward a slump in buying. This is a fact which the farmers, as a class, are just beginning to grasp.

The possibilities and methods of farm advertising are ably discussed in a booklet on the subject which has been published by the South Dakota State Agricultural college in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture. This publication especially emphasizes the opportunities of selling through advertising special products such as seed and breeding stock, and especially the enormous opportunity of appealing directly to the consumer through the want-ad columns of the daily papers.

"Subscribers read the want-ads," this bulletin says, "in fact, many of them read the advertisements first."

Britain Denies Sale of War Vessels to Japan Government

Some 200 destroyers, 25 battleships and 50 light cruisers have disappeared from the British navy list during recent months. The British admiralty has issued an explanatory announcement saying the vessels were all sold to British firms for breaking up. This statement was the result of reports circulated in America that Great Britain was making extensive sales of war craft to South American governments for eventual transfer to Japan.

"The only ships disposed of to foreign governments since the armistice," the admiralty informed The Associated Press, are the battleship Canada and two other vessels, all of which were sold to the Chilean government, for which they were originally built; one sloop to Denmark, two sloops to Portugal and one sloop to Belgium.

"All the remaining ships withdrawn from the navy list have been sold in Great Britain for breaking up. About 25 battleships, 50 light cruisers and 200 destroyers have already been disposed of for this purpose."

MANY PROTEST DELAYS IN BEER REGULATION

Protests against holding up beer regulations have begun to flood prohibition officials. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is in a quandary over the problem.

The only official statement authorized by the treasury was that no action can be taken on the question until after a new commissioner of internal revenue qualified. The new commissioner will decide upon the future policy, it was declared.

RHEUMATIC?
Joints Stiff? Muscles Sore? Use
SINEDOL
50-CENT BOTTLE FREE

You want the quickest relief from pain and stiffness, without derangement of the stomach, or injury in any organ of the body.

SINEDOL eases aching and stops pain, limbers up the cramped muscles and frees the stiffening joints, but never disturbs digestion, or acts unfavorably upon the heart or kidneys.

Backache while lying in bed or upon rising in the morning relieved by SINEDOL.

Stiffness of the knees, which makes it difficult to stand after sitting an hour or more, removed by SINEDOL.

Cramps and pain in the muscles of the neck, shoulders, arms, back, hips and legs, eased by SINEDOL.

Harmless, entirely vegetable, no salicylate.

Send this notice and we will mail Free, one 50-cent bottle of SINEDOL, all charges paid. Please send 10 cents to help pay mailing expense. The Francis Co., Dept. S-107, Temple Court, New York City, N. Y.

Carry in your pocket or handbag.

DAUGHERTY SCENTS TROUBLE IN HIGH RETAIL PRICES

Something is radically wrong with retail prices, Attorney General Daugherty said in commenting on reports that representatives of retailers were to confer with various agencies of the government on the price situation.

"There is some trouble somewhere," the attorney general said, "when a lamb sells for 75 cents on the plains and a lamb chop sells for 90 cents on the table."

The attorney general added that he would be glad to discuss prices with retailers as he knew something of the retail prices himself, having sold molasses and beans and kerosene in his youth.

DROPSY Treated One Week FREE
Short breathing relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. 57, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA
TREATMENT sent any sufferer by mail at once. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Write today. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO.

PILE SUFFERERS SAVED
RELIEVE YOUR MISERY IMMEDIATELY. No medicine. Simple, sanitary, light convenient protector. Relief immediately guaranteed. Easily adjusted. This wonderful invention for pile sufferers comes as a blessing to the human race. No more suffering the "TORTURES OF HELL." PRICE WITHIN REACH OF ALL. Write for full confidential advice and particulars. Plain envelope used in our reply. For full particulars address Browne Surgical Belt Co., No. 68 Hereford st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

KIDNEY WEAKNESS
A famous European Laboratory has given the world a wonderful new discovery that quickly soothes, heals and stops weakness of Bladder and Kidneys, Inflammations, scalding and burning.
It is called PRO-GLANDIN. Thousands everywhere using it when all else fails. Simple-Quick-Safe, for men, women, young or old, no matter how long suffering.

Sleep all night in comfort
If you want to "forget you have a bladder," and enjoy unbroken rest all night, with ease, comfort and contentment from now on, all the rest of your days, then use this new remedy on Free Trial.
50c BOX FREE
Also "New Science" Book
To introduce we will give away 100,000 Packages sent FREE, postpaid anywhere. Contain full Trial Box of PRO-GLANDIN, and "New Science" Book telling how to treat yourself. Every Bladder, Prostate, or Kidney sufferer should read it. Send no money, just your address, and get all by return mail. Write today.
J. D. Worth, 74 Cortl[illegible] ew York

MAN'S BEST AGE
A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with
GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES
The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes.
Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

SOVIET-GERMAN TREATY SIGNED

Exchange of Prisoners and Resumption of Trade Relations Covered.

The much discussed and long delayed treaty between soviet Russia and Germany has at last been signed, according to official information in Washington. The full text of the pact has not been made public, but agreement reached is understood to cover both the exchange of prisoners of war and the resumption of trade relations, the two main subjects under negotiation.

More than 80,000 Russians who have been held in Germany as prisoners of war since the early days of the conflict and a considerably greater number of Germans detained in Russia are expected to be repatriated under the terms of the treaty. The original number of Russian prisoners of war in Germany was in the neighborhood of 200,000 but many of these have been exchanged or were allowed to escape.

The new treaty does not go into detail as to the manner in which trade relations shall be resumed, it is understood, but lays down a few general principles and provides for an exchange of official agents whose duty it shall be to work out the complete machinery.

To date there has not even been an acknowledgment from Moscow authorities of Secretary Hughes' communication on the question of trade with the United States. Reports received indicate that neither the original petition of the Bolsheviki nor the American reply has been made public in the official soviet organizations at Moscow and Petrograd.

Information from Riga, Helsingfors and Reval reflects an improved condition in soviet Russia generally and especially in Moscow and Petrograd. The people of Moscow are described as much better dressed and fed than a year ago, and a Finnish official just returned from Moscow said it was particularly noticeable that the people no longer fear the secret police. The organizations of factory workers have apparently gained in power. They produce practically nothing for the government, but barter directly with the peasants for food, their manufactured products being mainly agricultural tools and clothing.

Tariff Bill Passes Lower House; Sent Up for Conference

By a vote of 232 to 98 the house last week sent the emergency tariff bill to conference, where differences in the bill will be adjusted.

The vote came on a special rule directing such action. Democrats contended the bill should go to the ways and means committee to consider the senate amendments.

Principal objection was voiced against the so-called Knox amendment, inserted by the senate. This amendment extends the life and authority of the war trade board for six months for the purpose of protecting the chemical and dye industry through the existing license system.

"By this action you are sending to conference a bill with an amendment about which the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Fordney) knows nothing and the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. Young) knows less," said Representative Garner of Texas, member of the ways and means committee.

Representative Garrett, acting minority leader, spoke against the "policy" of accepting new matter in revenue bills, which under the constitution must originate in the house, without opportunity for the house to exercise its independent judgment.

Republicans speaking for the rule said it was the only way to get prompt action. They asserted its reference to committee would only delay its final enactment and that if the bill was ever to do any good it must be passed immediately.

House conferees named are Representatives Fordney, Green of Iowa, and Longworth, Republicans, and Garner and Collier, Democrats.

M. E. MINISTERS' AVERAGE SALARY, $1,154, IS REPORT

The average salary the Methodist Episcopal church pays its ministers is $1,154, Joseph B. Hingeley, corresponding secretary, reported at the annual meeting of the board of conference claimants of the church. Three years ago the average was $869, he said.

The Pittsburgh conference pays its ministers the highest yearly salary, averaging $1,736, and the lowest salary is paid in Little Rock conference (colored) $325.

Mr. Hingeley reported that the church paid $2,010,070 for preacher pensions in 1920.

NOW WHY DOESN'T BUSINESS COME BACK?

BIBLE AND LORD'S PRAYER FAIL AND LANDLORD WINS

The Holy Bible went down to defeat before "The Law of the Land" in open court in New York recently.

As a result Mrs. Lila M. Tinsley must vacate her room in an office building and thus her single handed rent rebellion is lost. Here is the way she herself had summed up her case before she walked into Judge Lauer's court to plead with a well-thumbed Bible as her sole aid:

"When my son went to war, I told him he must fight not Germans, nor hate them, but fight and kill greed.

"When my son returned from war, I was confronted with an eight hundred dollar a year raise in rent."

This increase from $1,200 to $2,000 the plucky little woman refused to pay and take her chances. Dispossess notice followed and she and her ancient family Bible fought and lost.

With the Book of Books under her arms, Mrs. Tinsley faced the court and asked if the judge had read her brief. He had. But this document, he added, had no bearing on the case. There was nothing in it to show that she should not be evicted, for her lease was up May 1 and she refused to pay the increase.

In reply, Mrs. Tinsley begged permission to "present my case to the people in this courtroom." Judge Lauer consented, provided she confined her remark to her case.

"My landlords," declared Mrs. Tinsley, bravely restraining her agitation, "have violated two of the Ten Commandments."

Then, visibly flustered and at a loss to combat the array of legal lights for the opposing side, with legal weapons, she folded her hands and recited the Lord's Prayer.

But it, too, proved a poor advocate.

"That's all very well," said Judge Lauer, after she had said "Amen," "but the fact remains that you failed to come to an agreement on your lease with your landlord."

"But," rejoined Mrs. Tinsley, "I maintain that if we agree on terms set forth in the Bible, I can remain."

"The Bible," said Judge Lauer with gentle firmness, "is a very good book but it cannot be used to settle a case of this kind. The law of the land must prevail."

And so the little woman, tenderly pressing the Holy Word to her bosom, walked out of the courtroom.

WILSON'S WASHINGTON HOME ATTRACTS MANY SIGHTSEERS

Although he is attempting to live in seclusion and is ostensibly taking little interest in public affairs, the comings and goings of Woodrow Wilson are matters of great interest to hundreds of persons who gather each day before his home in Washington in the hope of catching a glimpse of him.

Seeing him is only a question of patience, as he takes daily automobile drives about the city and over the splendid Maryland roads. All types and varieties of cars, from the smallest to the largest, carry the curious by the home of the former president, and even the big "rubber-neck" busses, which are liberally patronized by the thousands of tourists who visit Washington, pass the Wilson home.

Most of the sightseers are content with a look at the house, which is a handsome three-story structure. Some, however, wait in front of the house in the hope of seeing the former president, and if they wait long enough they are usually rewarded by a good view of Mr. Wilson.

Appears in Afternoon.

About the middle of the afternoon on warm, sunny days, a large touring car is driven to a side door of the house. Servants arrange robes comfortably in the roomy rear seat, and Mr. Wilson, supported by the chauffeur and his valet, is assisted into the car. He walks very slowly with a halting gait and the manner in which he has to be assisted into the car never fails to bring murmurs of sympathy from the crowd of sightseers who look on. Mrs. Wilson usually accompanies her husband, and sometimes her brother, John Randolph Bolling, goes along. Now and then Joseph Tumulty is the former president's companion.

Mr. Wilson's appearance has changed but little since he left the White House. He has taken on a little weight and his color is better, but his general appearance remains much the same.

Once seated in the car Mr. Wilson talks animately as of old with his companions and usually gives his chauffeur directions for the drive. His words are punctuated with gestures of his right arm, but his left lies in his lap. As the car turns from the driveway into the street the watchers frequently applaud, and when this happens the former president raises his cap and smiles in evident pleasure.

Brewery Interests Stage Fight Against Beer for Medicine

The drys battled last week before the house judiciary committee to put John Barleycorn outside the pale of law. But few friends of John's family appeared to protest against Chairman Volstead's plan to cut off, even for medicinal purposes, the heritage of beer.

Plenty of drys were on hand. Dr. John P. Davin of New York, who pleaded for beer, was given none too cordial treatment. Mr. Volstead, with some show of feeling, challenged the physician's ability to "explain anything." On another occasion he said the witness was using a "conglomeration of words that mean nothing."

Outstanding in the testimony was the statement by Oliver T. Remmers, counsel for the Anheuser-Busch Co., of St. Louis, that the firm's policy was "beer for all or beer for none."

He requested a congressional investigation of "favoritism and failure" in enforcement of the dry code, and said his firm stood four-square for law enforcement, although unalterably opposed to prohibition.

Dry leaders said there were many leaks in the stocks of liquor, and urged the committee to make the Volstead act air-tight.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TRICK TO FREE GRIFFITH FAILS

Sinn Feiners Are Scared From Mount Joy Prison; Bind Governor.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to rescue Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization from his confinement in Mount Joy prison.

An armored car which had recently been captured was used by the Republicans in the attempt to rescue Griffith.

A man in an officer's uniform alighted at the prison gates, which opened to admit the passage of the car, and he and his supposed soldier companions in the motor drove straight to the governor's office, where the governor and his deputy were bound and gagged.

The visitors proceeded to release Griffith and others of the prisoners and were returning to their car when they encountered a party of auxiliaries.

This necessitated a change of course on the raiders' part. Meanwhile a sentry at an elevated point in the prison became suspicious and fired a shot.

On hearing this the raiders decamped without the prisoners, but took the armored car, which later was found abandoned.

Arthur Griffith was arrested in Dublin on Nov. 26 last, and lodged in Mount Joy prison.

The grounds for his arrest were not given at the time, but it was explained later that it was due to the desire of the government to learn if he were responsible for the alleged employment of Republican funds on ambuscades and other operations involving the lives of troops.

The car used in the attempted rescue is reported to have been captured by the Sinn Fein this morning in a surprise attack in which two of the soldier occupants of the car were wounded. The Sinn Feiners then disguised themselves as members of the crown forces and proceeded to Mount Joy prison. The military followed the car when it sped from the prison after the failure of the coup, and a fierce fight ensued.

Dutch Offer U. S. Oil Concessions in Other Colonies

Netherlands legislation does not draw any distinction between Dutch and foreign capital in the exploitation of oil fields and that government desires to see American capital take part in such exploitation, the reply of the Netherlands government says to the note recently presented at The Hage by William Phillips, the American minister, concerning concessions in the Djambi oil fields in the Dutch East Indies.

A further communication on the subject is expected to be dispatched soon by Secretary Hughes to The Hague.

Concerning the recent passage in the second chamber of the Netherlands parliament of an oil bill granting a concession to the Batavia company in the Djambi fields to the exclusion of Americans, the Netherlands reply says that when last January Mr. Phillips requested that American companies be permitted to participate in the Djambi concession, the law had already been drafted and the question, pending the approval of parliament, had been settled. As for American capital participating in the Batavia company, it says that such a question must be subject to the approval of the Dutch government.

The reply states, however, that there are rich oil fields in both Sumarata and Borneo and the minister of colonies would be glad to make contracts with other companies for their exploitation similar to that already made with the Batavia company.

PARIS HAS NEW DANCE WHICH RIVALS SHIMMY

A rival to the shimmy has been discovered in Paris.

The "czarda," a Hungarian dance, was first introduced in fashionable Paris tea rooms by Archduke Albert, son of the former Princesse de Croy. It was brought to Paris straight from Budapest and was declared to be "more passionate than the shimmy in its expression with a little more majestic solemnity in its steps."

Years ago the "czarda" was the favorite dance of Budapest and Vienna, but its popularity soon waned and it became the dance of the poor. It was only to be seen in the poorer districts of the Hungarian and Austrian capitals. Last year it was revived in Budapest's fashionable night cafes and soon recovered its popularity. Now Paris has gone mad on the "czarda" and dancing professors are being besieged by Paris society for lessons.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA ON ARMS

Hands and Hip. Itched and Burned Badly.

"I was troubled with eczema for several months. It broke out in little pimples on my arms, hands, and right hip, and itched and burned so badly that I didn't know what to do. I was unable to do any work.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using one cake of Soap and three boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Marie T. Hoffmann, R. F. D. 1, Chelsea, Wis., June 23, 1920.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SOVIET ORDERS EQUIPMENT IN AMERICA, SAYS REPORT

Leonid Krassin, the Russian soviet minister of trade and commerce, addressing the supreme economic council on foreign trade prospects announced, says the Helsingfors correspondent of the London Times, that the soviet had purchased from America 600,000 pairs of boots, besides coal and 2,000 tons of rope.

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OULD SEIZE TEUTON GEMS

berger Thinks Berlin Could Confiscate Precious Gems of eople to Pay Debts.

BY FRANK E. MASON.

(Copyright, 1921, by International News Service.)

Germany will confiscate the gold, monds and pearls of her citizens the purpose of paying her in- nity to the allies if Dr. Mathias berger has his way.

Erzberger, who returned to his former power as Germany's ical boss when his lieutenant, Wirth became chancellor, con- d this plan exclusively to the rnational News Service.

sked to outline the new gov- ment's program, Dr. Erzberger d to the correspondent:

"The new government has a ee-fold program:

1—Not an inch more of German must be lost;

2—There must be no extension er of the territory or of the ation of allied occupation;

3—The economic sanctions will objected to with the greatest phasis and insistence;

4—We shall so loyally carry out ultimatum of the entente that re will be no excuse for penal- I can say that the guiding nciple of the new government be the loyal execution of the rsailles treaty as well as the new igations. It will make a ruth- fight on political saboteurs and structors at home.

"The main obstructors still in vernment offices must be imme- ely cleaned out.

"The new cabinet will request rmany's admission to the League Nations at the September meet-

"We will prove our good inten- ns to the entire world by the st rapid disarmament possible by the completion of the trials lleged war criminals. The ex- that the allies did not supply cient evidence against them is iculous. If that is so, then the fendants should have been ac- tted, but it is due the defendants, entente and ourselves to get edy decisions.

"Instead of more notes on this stion we will have action.

"The reparations questions de- nds upon two factors:

"Our good will and our ability to y."

rench to Honor American Soldier Dead on May 30

The French government and the nch Veterans' association will operate May 30 in American morial day services over the 000 graves of American war dead France.

The American memorial commit- has been informed by the gov- ment that the government desires send detachments of French ops to pay honors over the Amer- graves. The French Veterans' ociation has arranged to send del- ations to 87 places where Ameri- ns are buried, at most of which y will have complete charge, as limited American facilities will y enable the memorial committee hold exercises in about 48 ceme- ies.

Every American grave will be dec- ted May 30. Like last year, the y probably will be observed by lo- French organizations or popula- n at some of the nearly 500 spots ere Americans are buried.

As the bodies of American dead e now being removed from Ro- gne, the largest cemetery in ance, there will be only simple vices there this year. The prin- al observance from the public nt of view will be at the Arc de mphe in Paris, Sunday, May 29, here contingents of the American ces from Coblenz will take part.

RMY MONEY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE, NOW IN SENATE

The army appropriation bill ssed by the house was sent to senate military committee for dy.

An attempt probably will be made that committee, it was said, to crease the number of enlisted men ove the 150,000 provided for by house. At the last session the nate favored a force of 175,000, though it subsequently consented 156,000 in conference with the use.

The bill failed at that time through pocket veto by President Wilson. cretary Weeks has recommended enlisted strength of 168,000.

The bill passed by the house rries $320,000,000 as compared th $343,000,000 provided in measure passed at the last ses- on. The present strength of the my is about 230,000 men

THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat prices were stronger again this week than last, the quotations being four cents higher. Frost reports Monday from the various sections of the country strengthened the market. There was also a disposition to take a less bearish view of pending legislation. It is not believed that farmer control of the market implies any decline in values. In the produce market butter dropped three cents a pound, eggs advanced a cent, cheese showed a decline, while some hides were marked higher.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.54; May, $1.54; July, $1.21. Corn, cash, 65c. Oats, cash, 41½c. Barley, cash, 71c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.40. Cloverseed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $10.00; Dec., $9.80. Alsike, cash, $13.50; August, $11.50; Oct., $10.00. Timothy, cash, 1918, $3.05; 1919, $3.10; 1920, $3.15; May, $3.15; Sept., $3.45; Oct., $3.35.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.48¼; July, $1.15¼. Corn, May, 60⅜c; July, 62½c; Sept., 64¾c. Oats, May, 37¼c; July, 39¼c; Sept., 40⅜c. Barley, May, 63c; July, 63½c. Rye, May, $1.39¼; July, $1.10; Sept., 95½c.

Produce

TOLEDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 35c; solid pack, 34c; nut margarine, 20@27c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 33c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 31c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 18@19c; longhorn, 18@19c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 27c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 26½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 27½c. Lard, 10c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 32@33c; turkeys, 45@48c; geese, 20@22c; chickens, 25@28c; old roosters, 18@20c.

Hides—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c; bull 2c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $1.50; sheep pelts, 30c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 36½@37c; prints, 37½@38c; extra firsts, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 24½@25c; fancy dairy, 15½@16c; packing stocks, 12@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26½c; extra firsts, 25½c; Ohio firsts, new cases and old cases, 23c; western firsts, new cases, 22c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 22@24c; high grade of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 18c. Cheese—York state, new stock, 18@19c; old, 28@30c; brick, 18½@19½c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss, 35@36c. Poultry, live, heavy fowls, 33@34c; roosters, 18c; broilers, 40@65c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.60@1.70 per 150-lb. sack; Florida Hastings, $9.00@9.50 per bbl. of 165 lbs.; Texas and Triumphs, $4.00@4.90 per 100 weight. Sweet potatoes — Kiln-dried, $2.00 per hamper.

Chicago—Butter lower; creamery, extras, 30c; firsts, 25@27½c; seconds, 18@23c; standards, 27¾c. Eggs lower; receipts, 27,034 cases; firsts, 21@21½c; ordinary firsts, 18@19c; at mark, cases included, 20@20½c; standards, 21½c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 30c; broilers, 45@55c. Potatoes, old, slightly weaker; receipts, 5 cars; northern white, bulk, $1.00@1.10 cwt.; new steady; Texas Triumphs, $4.25@4.50 cwt.; Louisiana whites, $3.50 cwt.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 11,874; creamery higher than extras, 30½@31c; creamery, extras (92 score), 30c; do., firsts, (88 to 91 score), 25½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17c. Eggs weak; receipts, 30,693; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c; do., firsts, 24½@26½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, first to extras, 30@34c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery browns, extras, 31@32c; do., gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26@30c; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29c; do., firsts, 27@28c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 6,097; state, whole milk, flats, short held, specials, 18@19c; do., average run, 17@17½c; state, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 16¼@17½c; do., average run, 15@16c. Live poultry quiet; no prices quoted; dressed steady, prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavies, $9.50; yorkers, $9.50; pigs, $9.50. Sheep, $6.50; lambs, $10.00@11.50. Calves, $10.00@11.00; cattle, $9.25.

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 3,800; lower; heavies, $8.90@9.00; heavy light yorkers and pigs, $9.50@9.60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $11.25. Calves—Receipts, 325; lower; top, $10.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 100; steady. Calves—Receipts, 600; 50c lower; slow; $5.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; 15@25c higher; heavy, $9.25@9.50; mixed, $9.65@9.75; yorkers, light, do. and pigs, $9.75@9.85; roughs, $7.50@7.75; stags, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; lambs 25c higher at $5.00@12.25; others unchanged.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 350; market for week: Steers, strong to 25c higher; other killing classes steady; veal calves, 25c to 50c lower; stockers and feeders steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; fairly active, 10c to 15c lower; top, $8.90; bulk lights and medium weights, $8.60@8.85; bulk heavies, $8.40@8.60; packers sows, steady; pigs, 25c lower; clearance good. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago, clipped lambs and ewes, 25c to 50c higher; spring lambs, $1.00 to $1.25 advance.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago, beef steers, she-stock, stockers and feeders, 25c to 40c higher; bulls steady; veal calves, 50c lower; top beef steers for week, $9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; mostly 10c to 15c lower; light weight off most; holdover light weak; top, $8.95; bulk, $8.25@8.75; pigs steady to 15c lower; bulk desirable, $8.50@8.75. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; mostly packers direct; supply on sale all Nebraska clippers, going to shippers at steady prices; compared with week ago aged and new crop lambs mostly $1.00 to $1.50 higher; shorn yearlings, 25c to 50c higher; feeder lambs nominally steady.

Naval Disarmament Will Be Pressed By Senator Borah

Proposals looking to naval disarmament will be pressed in the senate, notwithstanding the expressed wish of President Harding that congress take no action on the subject at present, Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, announces in a statement.

At the same time, he said, there was no intention of interfering with the executive authority.

President Harding in urging that congress take no action on the subject at this time, has indicated that he would prefer to have it taken up by Ambassador Harvey as his personal representative before the allied supreme council, when the international situation is such as to warrant the calling of a conference of the powers to consider limiting naval armaments.

Senator Borah, however, has introduced a resolution requesting the President to call a conference between Great Britain, Japan and the United States to discuss disarmament and will press for action when the naval appropriation bill is considered in the senate.

Disarmament, he said in his statement, is primarily a question of taxation, a subject exclusively given to congress.

"The fact that the plan or suggestion, may incidentally touch our relationship with other nations should not be taken as prohibitive of congress' action," Senator Borah continued. "We have no intention whatever of interfering with the executive authorty. We simply propose to urge the only plan by which it is possible for congress to reduce these fearful burdens which are now ruining the people of this country."

BERLIN YIELDS TO ALLIES; TO MEET TERMS

Continued From Page One.

opposed acceptance, but the leading Socialists contended that it was the only thing that could be done under the circumstances. The chief argument of those who favored acceptance was that it would preclude further military occupation of German soil by allied troops.

Under the ultimatum terms Germany must pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks or about $248,000,000 within 25 days.

The total bill is $33,750,000,000.

President Ebert threatened to resign unless Democrats participated in the new ministry which accepted the ultimatum. Under this threat the Democrats agreed to have representation.

It is popularly believed that Dr. Wirth really represents Mathias Erzberger, formerly the chief leader of the Centrum party and formerly minister of finance in the German government.

Urges New Mooney Trial

The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers adopted a resolution urging that Tom Mooney, now serving a prison term in connection with the San Francisco Preparedess day bomb explosion, be given a new trial. The vote on the resolution was taken after the delegates had listened to an address by John Mooney, brother of the prisoner.

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Tobacco—Chewing and smoking, 40 cents lb.; 100 lbs., $30, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Paul O'Connell, McQuady, Ky.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Let me develop those films, 10c per roll. Prints 3c each. Cash with order. Davies, Geranium St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

For sale in the city of Taft, Florida. Eight miles from Orlando and nine mi. from Kissimmee on the Dixie Highway, and the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. One lot with two furnished cottages. Seven fine young orange trees and some banana trees for $1,000. Box 71, Taft., Fla.

FARMS WANTED.

Farm wanted. Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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800 Secures 105 Acres, Crops Horse, 7 Cows and

Heifers, brood sow, poultry, machinery, household furniture, cream separator, crops, etc., on improved road, convenient advantages; machine-worked fields cut 40 tons hay; 15-cow spring-watered pasture; 500 cords wood, 50,000 ft. timber; variety fruit; 8-room house, maple shaded lawn, 12-cow barn, spring water, garage. If taken now $2500 takes all; see page 15 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains, FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

LABOR WAR IN ENGLAND MAY BRING REVOLT

Continued From Page One.

from Germany, Russia and the Scandinavian countries.

Government Worried.

Steps already are being taken by the government to prevent the sending of foreign money into Great Britain to foster revolutionary agitations. Officials are anxious over the situation but the revelations of actual revolutionary activities both in civilian life and in the army and navy are characterized as "isolated case."

News that the revolutionary agitations had spread to the fleet caused a big sensation. Search was made of the great battleship Thunderer at Rosyth revealing a quantity of seditious literature in the crew's quarters. The importance of this discovery was emphasized by the fact that the Thunderer is a unit of the first battle squadron of the Grand fleet, the backbone of the country's first line sea defences.

Subsequently two British light cruisers were searched with further discoveries of Red literature. All these documents were seized not alone that they might be destroyed but also to trace their origin.

Arrest Agitators.

A man and a woman were arrested at Portsmouth, the chief British naval base, on the charge of preaching sedition in the navy yards. They were held for further examination.

Two thousand naval reservists who had been sent into the Welsh coal fields for strike duty have been removed to Portsmouth because of disaffection in the ranks. The reservists, yielding to the urgings and threats of radicals among the labor men, refused to carry out their orders.

Since the recent mutinous outbreaks at Aldershot, the greatest military depot in the British empire, special precautions have been taken to guard against the spread of revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers.

Great numbers of secret service agents have "joined" the army and navy to ferret out the source of the revolutionary literature and to keep suspected propagandists under constant observation.

A large number of marines, the flower of the sea service, are being concentrated in London. They will be used for "special service."

These marines will be dispatched for instant service at any point where mutiny or revolutionary outbreaks threaten to grow to dangerous proportions.

Papers Quiet.

The British press, for reasons of national policy, is remaining silent about the most of the revolutionary revelations and the precautions that are being taken by the government to meet a revolutionary outbreak on a big scale. However, the facts are known to the editors. The British editors interpret the situation variously, some holding that the activities of the anti-government forces are too vague and isolated for serious consideration; others acting from motives of caution.

The standpoint of the press is made plain by the manner in which the papers treated a sensational speech by the Duke of Northumberland. The duke charged that a world conspiracy is afoot against the British empire from the following three sources:

1. German intrigue.
2. International finance.
3. The international revolutionary movement of labor.

Uncle Joe Uses Frog in Well Joke to Teach Economy

"Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, member of the appropriations committee, was discussing government economy with Secretary Weeks recently.

"'Uncle Joe' was emphatic in declaring that we must have more economy in our government service," Secretary Weeks said. "He said if we did not, he feared to think where our lavish expenditures would land us. He said it reminded him of a problem presented to his arithmetic class in school when he was a very small boy.

"The teacher, he said, gave them the old problem about the frog in the well. If the frog crawled up at the rate of two feet a day and then fell back three feet how long would it take him to get out of the well?

"'Uncle Joe' explained that they all worked industriously for a long time and that the teacher, finally asked one of the boys how he was getting along with the problem. 'Give me just a few more minutes,' the boy responded, 'and I'll have that frog in hell.'"

Mellon Gives No Hope to Those With Thirst

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon assumed the duties of internal revenue commissioner, the commission of the acting commissioner having expired and the nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina not having been confirmed.

Secretary Mellon said that while commissioner he will not act upon regulations for the use of beer and wine as medicine, but will let this matter hang fire until the new commissioner can study the problem.

"Those who needed beer for medicine have either died or recovered and I see no danger in delaying these regulations further," the secretary said, although he admitted there was great pressure being brought to bear to secure an issuance of such regulations.

MRS. HARDING URGES GI[RLS] TO CONSIDER NURSING

Mrs. Warren G. Harding has endorsed the nation-wide campaign to "recruit to full strength the nation's army of trained nurses."

In a letter read at convocation exercises at which Belgian decorations of the Edith Cavell and Marie De Page medals were conferred on a class of young women, Mrs. Harding said that at this time of year when so many young women were graduating from the high schools she hoped they [would con]sider carefully the [opportuni]ties open to them in the [field of] graduate nurse.

"This great profes[sion, she] said, [belongs] to women [and has] pro[gressed] [with] op[portunities] for service.

COURT UPHOLDS DRY LAW AGAIN

Supreme Justices Rule Seven-Year Claim Doesn't Invalidate 18th Amendment.

The requirements that the prohibition amendment be ratified within seven years by three-fourths of the states does not invalidate the entire measure, the supreme court has ruled.

The decision was given in the appeal of J. J. Dillon of San Francisco, who was arrested transporting a case of wine to the home of its owner.

His counsel asserted that section three of the amendment, originally proposed by Senator Harding, placed a limitation on the action of the state legislatures and was therefore unconstitutional.

"We find that proposal and ratification of an amendment are treated as succeeding acts in a common endeavor," the opinion said, "and there is a fair implication that they should be fairly contemporaneous."

In the course of the decision the court ruled formally that the prohibition amendment went into effect Jan. 16, 1920. Dillon's alleged offense was on Jan. 17, 1920.

Article 5 of the constitution makes no limitation of the ratification period, the court said, and this section covers the amending powers of congress.

Congress had in mind the fact that two proposed amendments had "lain dormant for almost a century" after they were submitted, the court said, and a majority of both houses "evidently thought some limitation was necessary."

The fact that the secretary of state did not proclaim the ratification until Jan. 29, 1919, "is not material," the court ruled, "for the date of its consummation, and not that on which it was proclaimed, controls." The amendment went into effect one year after ratification.

Large Industry in England Hit Hard by Miners' Strike

Indications of the seriousness of the coal shortage caused by the British miners' strike which has been in progress since April 1 are furnished by announcement that the Vickers shipbuilding and engineering works at Barrow, the largest concern in the United Kingdom, employing 150,000 men, will be forced to close entirely soon unless coal mining is resumed. The iron and steel works of the plant already are shut down. Complete closing of the plant would accentuate the unemployment situation and swell appreciably the total of unemployed men, women, boys and girls on the register of the labor exchanges, which at the end of April totalled 1,865,800, with the number working on short time totalling 1,077,000. These figures are exclusive of the 1,200,000 idle miners.

The number of workers idle in the shipbuilding trade was given as 300,000, and in the iron and steel trade as 200,000. It is estimated that each day of the stoppage of coal mining adds 15,000 people to the unemployed list. The idleness of miners is the chief cause of 1,160 ships of 1,707,262 tons being laid up in the 36 principal ports of the United Kingdom, while the effect was further reflected in the board of trade returns, showing a decrease for April of nearly £90,000,000 in the value of imports and of more than £160,000,000 in the value of exports.

The board of trade announces that the government has made arrangement for the importation of coal to supplement the existing stocks and to insure, as long as the mine stoppage continues, the maintenance of the services essential to the life of the community. Measures will be taken, it is stated, to move the imported coal to meet the vital needs of the people, but privately imported coal, for non-essential purposes, will be liable to diversion in the national interest.

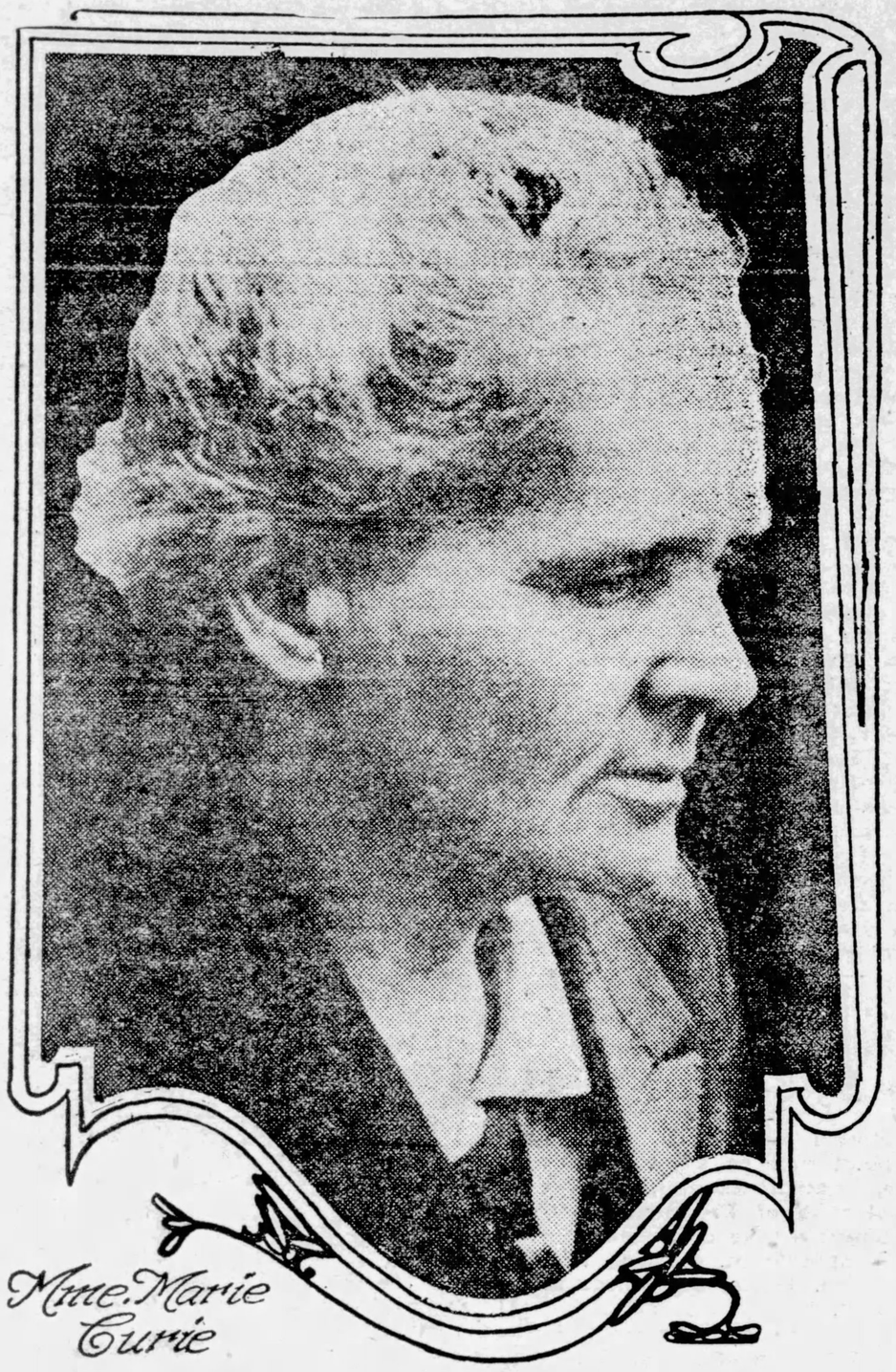
League of Nations Stock Snapped by Sharpers' Victims

Stock in the league of nations, at $10 a share is the latest bargain to be offered to the Chicago investing public.

Department of justice agents began searching for the men who have victimized persons by selling the stock, collecting 25 per cent of the price in advance of delivery.

The league of nations was represented as the greatest organization in the world, and prospective purchasers were told dividends would be large because of the great value of the league to humanity.

Mme. Curie Arrives to Accept Radium Gift of U. S. Women



An excellent photograph of Mme. Marie Curie, the world's greatest woman scientist and co-discoverer of radium, made on her arrival in New York from France May 11 on the S. S. Olympic. The famous French savant is here to receive from the hands of President Harding a gram of radium purchased with the $100,000 subscribed by Americans through a fund raised by women of this country. The significance of the gift is better appreciated when it is known that there is but five ounces, or 141 grams, of radium in the entire world.

Mme. Curie is 53 years old and appears much older. Her aged and worn appearance, her friends say, is due to her incessant laboratory work. She is accompanied by her two daughters, Irene, 23, and Eve who is 16. Mrs. William Brown Meloney of New York, chairman of the Marie Curie Radium fund, went to France to escort Mme. Curie here.

ARMY OF HOBOES IN COUNTRY GROWS WITH RETURN OF PEACE

After disappearing almost completely for several years, the hobo is back again. Reports from all over the country show that the army of men which moves across the country as the uninvited guests of the railroads and the public is once more mobilizing. Again is heard the request at the back door for a handout. The water tank has again become the waiting room for these non-paying passengers, and its strange collection of cabalistic writings, which are of so much value to the wandering fraternity, is being renewed. Theft of freight is again mounting to an enormous figure, jails and workhouses are filling up and petty offenses are on the increase.

Popular opinion in this country has always held the tramp to be a man who would not work under any circumstances. This theory was dealt a blow by the fact that during the war the army and industry seems to have absorbed nearly all of the tramps and that they have reappeared only with the return of hard times. The tramp then, must be a man who will and can work if the inducements are strong enough, but who prefers a wandering life when employment is hard to get or unremunerative.

Tramp Big Problem.

The tramp is a large and significant problem which has had very little study. The size of it you can realize when you are told that several different estimates made by officials of railways have placed the number of tramps in this country before the war at half a million. This estimate is based on the number of vagrants who are killed every year stealing rides on the railroads.

The estimate of half a million which the railroads place upon the normal tramp army of America does not, of course, include only tramps properly so-called. It includes all those who steal rides on the railroads. Among these is a small number of men who are ordinarily steady workers, but are temporarily out of funds and ride the break beams or the blind baggages to get to some new job. One young man, for example, who was a native of a far western state and worked his way through college, employed this method of crossing the continent four times a year.

Such cases are few. Besides the true tramps, the greater number of these vagrants belong to the class of seasonal workers. The tramps and the seasonal workers are of close kin. Many a man drifts into tramping by way of seasonal work and the tramp may occasionally become a seasonal worker.

Seasonal Workers.

The seasonal workers are a large and well defined class. They make their livings at such work as cutting ice and felling timber in the winter and working on lake boats and in the harvest fields in the summer. When not employed these men congregate in large cuties, such as Chicago, where there are great numbers of cheap lodging houses that cater to them. They soon learn to live for a year on the earnings or a few months, and will not take all-time employment if they can get it unless actually starving.

The lives of these men lack all comfort and stability, but they have change, adventure and leisure. Hence it is comprehensible that men of a certain type come to prefer it. Freedom and wandering are the things of which we all dream, and the man for whom the alternative is 10 hours a day at some monotonous mechanical task cannot perhaps be altogether blamed if he prefers a life in which labor and leisure alternate and there is change of scene and occupation.

Study of Tramps.

There has been much romance written about tramps, and also several honest, realistic books. The best of these are by Jack London and Josiah Flynt, both of whom tramped with the tramps. These books bring vividly home to one, the social waste and deterioration that go with vagrancy, but also the lure of freedom and adventure which leads men into it.

When it comes to scientific study of vagrancy, remarkably little has been done, considering what a large fraction of the nation's labor supply it absorbs. Perhaps the best thing that can be found in this line is a study of 1,000 homeless men made by Mrs. Alice Willard Solenberger for the Russell Sage Foundation. She studied carefully a 1,000 men who applied for aid to a certain organization in Chicago. She found that of this thousand only 220 could be properly classed as tramps—that is, men who wandered for the sake of wandering.

The distinguishing thing about the tramp, she found, was that he had an overpowering nomadic impulse. He is almost invariably a man who craves wandering as some others crave alcohol. In some the craving was incessant and kept them always on the go. In others it was periodical. Some men deserted their families regularly at intervals of years, wandered for a while, and then returned and settled down as usual. In yet other cases, the men had controlled the impulse to wander until some misfortune overtook them. Usually this was either the death of a wife, which broke up the home, or a failure in business or the loss of a sum of money. Such men usually deteriorated rapidly on drink and drugs, feeling that they had lost their proper places in society.

Keeps Self Respect.

The continuous wanderer, on the other hand, is often a man who enjoys his way of life and keeps his self-respect. Tramps of this class come from all grades of society, and include a considerable proportion of college men. Many of them have ways of making money along the road. Some of them are very accomplished beggars. Many of these inveterate wanderers are intelligent men who differ from others chiefly in that they cannot endure the routine of a settled life and must wander.

The seasoned worker and the hobo wouldn't be a menace, perhaps, if their cases were intelligently studied. The seasonal worker is a necessity. Crops could not be gathered, nor boats manned, nor ice harvested without this army of floating labor. But society makes no proper provision for this man who is necessary to it.

His numbers could easily be ascertained his movements directed.

The government could see to it that his living and working conditions were decent, as it does in the case of settled factory workers. As it is, when he works he is provided with the most degrading sort of surroundings, for the most part. The typical lumber camp, with its vermin and dirt, is an example.

When he has finished his work in one place and starts for another, he becomes a hunted animal. The police keep him moving, give him 12 hours to leave town. The railroads throw him off when he tries to execute the order. Only the tramp lodging house opens its doors to him, trusts him and welcomes him. So he is hammered down into the ranks of the confirmed vagrants and criminals.

"Harding's Cousin" Says Papers Proving His Innocence Stolen

Everett Harding, whose dreams of political preferment and wealth were shattered when federal officers arrested him, told Federal Judge Landis that government officials recently entered his home and stole papers that would prove his innocence of charges of impersonating a federal officer.

Attorneys for the self-style "cousin and assistant secretary to President Harding," said the papers would prove that a high official in Washington had promised Everett the post of assistant secretary to the President. Harding refused to give the name of the official until the case comes to trial, which will begin on May 23.

Judge Landis overruled a motion of demurrer on the indictment and also denied requests to reduce the bonds of $5,000 in which Everett has been held.

EX-PESIDENT OF PERU DEPORTED TO AUSTRALIA

A score of persons prominent in Peruvian political life, including General Oscar Benavides, former president of the republic, have been deported from Peru on the Peruvian liner Paita, the newspaper Presna reports.

General Benavides was taken into custody for alleged complicity in a revolutionary plot.

The reported destination of the Paita is Sydney, Australia.

FRANCE TO PAY IN FULL, HIGH OFFICIAL SAYS

France intends to pay what she owes, said a high official of the French foreign office recently.

"The French government," he continued, "will take no steps whatever regarding the modification, reduction or cancellation of her debt to the United States."

This statement, it was explained, was drawn out by persistent reports reaching Paris from New York to the effect that an arrangement of this sort was under consideration.

W. G. CALM ON PEACE DELAY

President Not Insisting on Immediate Knox Resolution Action by House.

President Harding let it be known last week that he had not asked the leaders in the house to delay action on the Knox peace resolution, but that he was not at all apprehensive over the delay.

The President made it clear he was not insisting on immediate action by the house, because of the very critical and trying foreign situations. Until the reparations issue is settled, he is content to let final action on the peace resolution wait. The President believes decisive action must come in Europe within a few days and thinks it is just as well that nothing be done here which might embarrass the reparations settlement.

La Follette Fights Plan.

The first parliamentary move in opposition to President Harding's policy of participation in European councils was made when Senator La Follette of Wisconsin introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the United States should take no part in European affairs under the Versailles treaty.

The La Follette resolution denounces the Versailles pact and points out that it has been repudiated by the senate and the people of America. It declares further that "our participation in the deliberations of the supreme council may be accepted as an indorsement by this government of the imperialistic policies which the members of the supreme council are now pursuing in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and as a sanction of the barbarous and uncivilized warfare which is now being waged against the people of Ireland in contravention of the laws of warfare prescribed by the Hague convention and in violation of the pledges solemnly made during the war that the rights of small nations should be recognized."

What Resolution Says.

It resolves "that it is the sense of the senate that it is contrary to American ideals and traditions for this government to participate in any manner in councils, the purposes of which constitute a denial of freedom and self government, and thus sanction, or appear to sanction, the acts of oppression which are now being inflicted upon Ireland, India, and other subject nations, and that it is the sense of the senate that the government should not take part in any foreign councils except upon the express understanding that the purposes of such councils are to be the fulfillment of the pledges made by the responsible representatives of this country and the allied governments during the war, foremost amongst which was the establishment throughout the world of government by consent of the governed."

Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Democrats, undertook to create embarrassment among the Republicans by reading newspaper articles commenting on the administration's new foreign policy.

Five Millions in British Gold Sent to This Country

A $5,000,000 gold shipment, said to be the first of a series to be made by the government of Great Britain to aid in the retirement of the 5½ per cent bonds, maturing in this market Nov. 1, has arrived in New York. Consigned to J. J. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for the English government, the gold came aboard the steamship Mauretania. It came unannounced other than for an accompanying letter from the Bank of England.

The British maturity in this market last Fall amounted to $150,000,000 and was a 5½ per cent secured loan dated November 1, 1916, the last half of an issue of $300,000,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland notes, the first half of which was paid on November 1, 1919. Approximately $45,000,000 of the notes have been purchased in the open market, retired and canceled. The balance is to be paid at maturity.

In addition to the Morgan consignment the Mauretania brought $3,000,000 gold shipment to another banking house.

The flow of gold into the United States during the last month approximated $50,000,000, making the total since the first of the year in excess of $231,000,000,000.

Slash in Tire Prices Made

Reductions ranging from 11½ to 20 per cent on the price of tires was announced recently by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co